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WALDO B. WAUGH

From the Pocahontas Times of 19 Feb. 1953.

Word came Monday morning that Waldo B. Waugh had passed away at Lutz, Florida, where he and Mrs. Waugh were spending the winter. He was carried away by a heart attack. He had suffered from heart trouble for a number of years. He passed away on Sunday, 15 Feb. 1953.

The funeral will be held from the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The body will be at the church an hour before the service. Friends may call at the home after six o'clock Friday. His body will be laid in the family plot in Mountain View Cemetery.

The deceased was an upright prominent citizen of Marlinton. He was a working member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Waugh was a son of the late Embree and Sarah Jane Miller Waugh, of Crafton. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Blanche Freeman Waugh, his sister Miss Bertha Waugh, and his brothers Otto, Jacob, Oscar and Nathan Waugh.

*Correct pages 12*1 and 12-2, add date of death and his mother's maiden name to . Waldo Waugh was on the committee for the 1953 reunion./glv

* *****

Odie L. Waugh

Odie L. Waugh, aged 41 years 6 months and 4 days, died at the home of his brother near Chester, West Virginia, 13 Dec. 1950. He was the son of the late Jacob E. Waugh and Rosa Wilfong Waugh.

The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lucinda Waugh and four children, Cecil, Juanita, Carolyn and Robert, also his mother, Mrs. Rosa Waugh, of Chester; a brother, Clyde Waugh, also of Chester; a sister, Mrs. W. D. Campbell of Marlinton; a half-brother and two sisters, Mrs. Cecil Gay of Cloverlick; Mrs. Joe McKenny of Marlinton; Jesse C. Waugh of Edon College, North Carolina.

The pall bearers were Chester McLaughlin, Ivan Wilfong, Wilbur Miller, George Wheeler, Pete Madison and Norman Hiner.

*I know this Waugh is kin to us but will have to await before adding./glv

NOTE: The long campaign cannot be told here. After Corcoran's defeat and death at Point Pleasant on 10 October 1774, Logan's capture, etc. Will close with Logan's speech, which has been verified from affidavits of Andrew Rodgers, William Russell and others who were present. It is a classic in frontier oratory. All were greatly impressed by the chieftain's eloquence, command of word, his clear distinct voice, his peculiar emphasis and his singularly grand and majestic, and yet graceful bearing. They afterwards said that his oratory fully equalled that of Patrick Henry himself. It should be given a more public place in American history.

LOGAN'S SPEECH: "I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not? During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his camp, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as I passed and said, 'Logan the friend of the white man'. I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace; but do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

With Logan's speech, it is said that Lord Dunmore's war was over; it lasted less than six months. It is more than likely that when the colonies achieved their freedom they would have found their western boundary fixed at the Allegheny Mountains. Upon the return to their homes the backwoodsmen found the news from Congress then meeting in Philadelphia. Many went to the war of Independence and saw long service in the Continental Army. They were George Washington's "MEN FROM WEST AUGUSTA".

THE WAUGHS OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA

In trying to write a clear, concise report on the Waugh clan prior to the establishment and known lives of James 1st and his wife Mary, is nothing but sheer guess work, but from the known records and early history and papers that cover the period 1700 to 1775 that are in existence today, the following will have to be assumed as reasonably correct in a fictional way.

The Scotch-Irish started arriving in the new world about 1700 but the larger ingress was from 1730 to 1750, this is established fact. Elsewhere in this paper you have read about these people; how and why they came to America, and where they settled.

From Philadelphia, where the Waugh's (and McGuire's) landed in this country---there is a direct path southeastward through Maryland and Virginia to Pocahontas County. There are two Waugh Chapel's in Maryland which must have been started or inspired by people that gave their name to the chapel. In Virginia during the 1770's we find a Rev. Abner Waugh---who must have been a member of the same clan as ours. His father must have settled near there. Perhaps he was a brother or other kinsman of Captain George Waugh, Revolutionary war officer, who may have been the father of James 1. - or it may have been William Waugh who served under Captain Robert Adams---was the father of James J.

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to Clarkesburg to prove their settlement claims and were returning. When they reached the Tygerts Valley river, perhaps near Philippi, they ran into a great body of Indians, and a battle ensued. John Maneer, Daniel Cameron, and a man by the name of Cooper, were killed and the others escaped back to Clarkesburg, and ~~####~~ brought word of the early appearance of the Indians.

It afterwards appeared that the Indian army moved towards Parsons, Tucker County, and were discovered by James Brown and Stephen Redoliff. It is reasonable conjecture that these men were scouts on the old War Road, now called the Seneca Trail. Withers says that this caused the Indians to go over Leading Creek into the Tygerts Valley where they destroyed the whole settlement. What is more reasonable to suppose is that they struck the War Path and moved south to the ~~#####~~ settlement.

Leading Creek comes into Tygerts Valley River about one mile below Elkins. Reaching this settlement it appears that the Indians divided into ~~##~~ and crept one by one to the cabins of the settlers. It looks like they separated one evening, and gave twenty-four hours for the warriors to appear at the appointed places and struck about dusk the next evening.

Peter Shaver lived at the mouth of Shavers Run. He had but recently returned from the war. His family consisted of three sons and his wife, and an old man, probably his wife's father. They had spent the day visiting and towards night went home. Peter Shaver took a near way. His wife and the old man rode the same horse. When near home the body of Peter Shaver was seen lying across the path. His wife put her hand to her face to hide the sight and exclaimed that her husband had been killed. The old man tried to quiet her by saying that it was log across the path, but it was soon seen that he had been killed and elapsed a few minutes before. The rest of the family escaped to a neighbor and from there fled the country.

Within a few months Mrs Shaver gave birth to a child, a son, and on his face was a large red birth-mark like the mark of a hand. It was always attributed to the presence of his mother at the tragic finding of her husband dead and scalped. This son was Francis Shaver, prominent in the country life of his times, the great grandfather of Clem Shaver.

The details of the killing in Tygerts Valley are lost. But never since the plague demanded of Egypt that between dusk and dawn, one life would be required of every household, has there been anything quite like it. There was a fort at Beverly, Fort Westfall, but there were people killed that dreadful night within gunshot of its walls. Notably a Mrs Baker who refused to go to the fort on account of cooking a corn pone and other things in the cabin needing attention.

The Indian army assembled on the second night and struck out north-west to their towns in Ohio. They had made their kill. They had to get back across the Ohio river. Two men, Jonathan Buffington and Benjamin Hornbeck, who had escaped carried the ~~##~~ news to Friend's Fort and Wilson's Fort. Col. Wilson raised an army immediately and went to Tygart's Valley and found it without a living settler. When we remember that three years after, Randolph County had enough inhabitants to form a county, and that the most populous part of the county was driven out in a single night, we can get a glimpse of the extent of the raid upon it by the Indians.

last as long as these waters run or these hills endure.

But given a start, I was able to identify the pioneer and see in my mind's eye his tragic life in these mountains.

Shavers Mountain is a continuation of Back Allegheny Mountain to the north. North of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, it is Shavers Mountain. It is the mountain to the west in sight from the train windows between Durbin and Glady. At Glady it is the mountain that the tunnel runs through. And it is one of the biggest, most upstanding of all the mountains.

Shavers Mountain walls in Shavers Fork of Cheat on the east side, looking across at Cheat Mountain on the other side of that stream.

Shavers Run is a sizable stream starting in Cheat Mountain and flowing west to Tygarts Valley River coming into the river at Valley Bend. The tourist will be able to identify this run by noting that it comes in north of the large town of Mill Creek, just opposite to where a road turns to the left to the Rich Mountain side. It was on this run that Peter Shaver settled about the year 1772, and built a homestead, and where he was killed by the Indians in April, 1781. He had been an Indian reneger for years during the Revolutionary War, and was killed in front of his house in the last year of the war, and in the very last raid of Indians that far east.

Withers, the authority, leaves out more names of victims than he records. This is explained by the fact that Withers wrote that work from the great mass of material accumulated by William Hacker and William Powere, two Indian fighters, who set down dates and names and occurrences. Withers is a college graduate and lawyer of Clarksburg undertook the contract of making a book from this material for Joseph Israel, printer, and it is said that failure to pay him, caused Withers to bring the work to an hasty conclusion as might be compatible with producing a book that had some appearance of being finished.

Withers says of the Tygarts Valley massacre of 1781, in effect that the Ronays, Daughertys, Hornbecks, Buffington and many others were killed. The populous country between Huttonville and Elkins was ravaged. The houses nearly all burned. And all the inhabitants gone, being either killed, captured, or driven east over the mountains. Being the most eastern of the north-western settlements and being driven east would account for failure to list the names of the killed. The Indian rangers out of Clarksburg could not tell who was killed or who was fleeing for safety. All that they knew was that the rich valley was deserted. There is enough evidence however to lead one to believe that this was the greatest massacre of West Virginia, not excepting Glendonin's and Fort Seybert.

A large body of Indians appeared in the country in April, 1781, earlier than they were expected. The winter months were considered safe from them and the pioneers lived in their clearing, thinking to go into the stockades a few weeks later.

There were important settlements in the Cheat River country in Tucker County. Like all the other pioneers on the Western Waters they had improved valuable land without title papers, and the Virginia legislature had passed a law providing for validating all claims to land made good by actual settlement prior to January 1, 1778. A strong party of farmers had gone

Wilson's company knowing that the Indians had prisoners, followed them ~~####~~ for two days. It would appear that the Indians tried to pass out through the woods lying between Clarksburg and Jane Lew, the latter place then known as West's Fort on West Fork river. Wilson not coming up with them at the end of the second day a council of war was held, and it was suggested to the ~~###~~ company that with the Indians out in such numbers, that their own homes were not protected and that the men ~~###~~ would better go home and man the forte. This was decided upon by a majority of the company.

On that same night, a spies reported to Nutter's Fort, that the Indians were camped at the mouth of Indian Creek on West Fork. When the men who were fired upon at Valley River reported the Indians ~~####~~ to the Clarksburg forts, and spies were immediately sent out and it was the result of their work that located them at the Mouth of Indian Creek. Col. Lowther, in command of Nutter's Fort took a company of men and came to the place in the nighttime and hid in a ravine until morning. At the break of day, Mrs Alexander Roney, a prisoner, rose and replenished the ~~#####~~ camp fire, and just at that moment the white men fired on the sleeping camp, killing seven Indians and one prisoner, young Roney, a son of ~~###~~ Alexander Roney, who had been killed two nights before.

As I read it, the party of Indians found must have been but a part of the Indian army. The attacking party numbered seventeen men from Nutter's Fort and the booty secured and sold netted about seventy dollars each.

Captain Bull a noted Indian chief was killed at that time. He was the chief whose family was massacred by the whites on the waters of Little Kanawha ~~#####~~ near where the present ~~####~~ village of Bulltown stands in Braxton County. Jesse Hughes, the great Indian fighter was present. He found Captain Bull still alive, and recognized him. Hughes seized Captain Bull and dragged him through the camp fire and killed him. He then skinned the dead chief for material to restore his moccasins and when he got back to the fort threw the moccasins into his mother's lap, ~~###~~ for her to see the way in which they were mended.

The Glen Shaver line of descent on the Shaver side is as follows:

Paul Shaver settled in Augusta County sometime before the formation of that county and died on South Branch of the Potomac, in 1772, owning a tract of land at the mouth of what was then called Paul Shaver's Run. He had four sons: George, John, Peter, and Paul.

Peter Shaver married Sarah Riffe. He served as an Indian ranger and spy in the Revolution. Was killed in April, 1781, on the occasion of the Tygart's Valley massacre, invasion of Shawness and Delaware. Sons: John, James, Jacob, and Francis. Francis Shaver married Phoebe Hall. Eleven children: Susanna, Sarah, John, James, Jacob, Ezekiah, Francis Riffe, George W., Mary Eleanor, and Edward.

James Shaver married Elizabeth Campbell. Eight children, one of whom was John Riffe Shaver. ~~Sarah Cunningham~~
John Riffe Shaver married ~~Elizabeth Campbell~~, eight children, the eldest being Hon. C. L. Shaver, of Fairmont.

The story of the Shaver family is well knit into the history of the nation and state. Steadfast and true are the qualities of such families who have kept the hearthfires burning and who

have built up in a few generations the greatest nation that the world has ever seen. As soon as the pioneer breed had time to breathe, efforts were made to record the heroic life and times of the conquerors of the wilderness. Much was lost by neglect, and though the day is somewhat late, yet we are in a better position to honor their memories by recounting their exploits, than any generation that will come after us.

The immigrant, Paul Shaver, had a son Paul Shaver, born on the South Branch of the Potomac in the year 1759. This has been denied, and other branches of the Shaver family have tried to claim him, but there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that he is the Paul Shaver of Paul Shaver's Run, Pendleton County. He made his declaration for a pension in the year 1832 in Lewis County. He was in the army that marched on Vincennes, in 1779, ~~###~~ under Col. G. R. Clark. For a full and sympathetic account of this great campaign, see Winslow Churchill's, 'The Crossing'.

Paul Shaver first served in 1776, at the age of seventeen under ~~##~~ Jacob Warrick. That whole season he watched the war road in Randolph County. During that year he detected Indians on three different occasions.

In the year 1777, he served as a ranger under Captain Stuart, of Greenbrier County, first at West's Fort, at Sans Low, then at Westfall's Fort, at Beverly, and then at ~~####~~ Warrick's Fort, at Green Bank. He was discharged ~~#~~ in November.

In the spring of 1778, he migrated to Kentucky where ~~#####~~ Louisville now stands. Was drafted in July of that year to go on a tour of three months into Illinois County under Captain Kincaid, under G. R. Clark. Did not succeed in bringing the Indians to a fight.

In the winter of 1778 or spring of 1779, Col. Clark again conceived the notion of marching into the Illinois county as it was then called, and Paul Shaver volunteered for six months. He was at the taking of Kaskaskias and was left there with his old commander Captain Andrew Kincaid. He volunteered and in all spent eighteen months on this campaign, and returned with a bad wound in his leg received at Andersonstown, which had not yet healed, though more than fifty years after.

There is another record of this same Paul Shaver serving as a ranger and spy in the year 1770, the year of first settlement in Tygart's Valley. I think this must have been 1772. It has been questioned on account of the youth of Paul Shaver. But whether he was 11 years old, or 13 years old, I do not consider that young for that kind of service in pioneer times. Ask the first boy scout that you meet.

This is about all the space I have to knit together the widely scattered strands of the story of Shavers Fork. There is a tremendous possibilities in the story. But I want to mention one other thing, to put the historians on the trail:

The fact that the Indians destroyed the Tygart's Valley settlements as early in the year as April, and that they had come from the upper Ohio country, caused suspicion to be directed against the ~~#####~~ Moravian Indians. These were the Indians who had embraced Christianity and who trying to live at peace with both whites and reds received nothing but hostility from both, and commencing with the Tygart's Valley massacre events led up by successive stages to a raid on them, and an execution of every one of these Indians as the result of a hasty military trial, in the spring of 1782.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The circumstances of the killing of Peter Shaver by the Shawnee Indians are about as follows: Viz, . Just after his service in the militia expired he was at home and his wife himself, his father and old man, went a short distance away on an errand or to do some work. In the evening the old

man Paul and the young wife of Peter started back to the cabin both riding one horse as was the custom. Peter, himself afoot took a shortcut to the cabin and arrived first by a few minutes. When Paul and Peter's wife came riding up she noticed something lying in the path near the front door and putting her hand to her face exclaimed Peter is killed and the old man tried to quiet her by saying it is a log rolled into the path but when they came a little closer the truth was seen. Peter had been scalped but few minutes before and upon ascertaining this they fled on horseback to some distant neighbors. I am not so sure but think one child was also killed and three not found were saved and three or four months after FRANCIS who was my ancestor, was born with the mark of his mother's hand on his face, as the story goes—a large birth mark. This of course attributed then as very frequently now to the fright she got at the sight of her husband lying dead in the path. She and his father Paul of course barely escaped as Peter had taken the nearer route only few minutes ahead of them.

All this occurred at the mouth of Shaver Run, a little below that comes down out of ~~SHAWNEE~~ Shaver Mountain near Beverly or Huttonsville but across the river, Valley River or.

It will be noticed that George, the eldest son of ~~Francis~~

Paul, as heir apparent joined in deed with his mother conveying land in this section and that the other brothers did not join as they did not at that time inherit along with the eldest son.

Clem Shaver s Branch of Shaver Family

Tracing backward it runs Clem Shaver son of Johnm Riffle
Shaver son of James Shaver son of Francis Shaver son of
Peter Shaver son of Paul Shaver who originally settled
in Augusta County in about 1725.

Paul Shaver b. ? settled about 1725 on head of So.
Branch then to Cheat. Act of Virginia Assmbl
granted him 7 pounds and 8 shillings for serv
ces in Virginia Militia during French and Indi
an War.

He had four sons, ~~GEORGE~~, heir apparent wh
joined as such with his mother in conveying
lands on cheat, JOHN ~~Johnm Riffle~~ ~~Johnm Riffle~~
~~Johnm Riffle~~ PETER (my ancestor) and PAUL. There
may have been others but we have no record.

Peter Shaver, ~~Johnm Riffle~~ ~~Johnm Riffle~~, married Sarah Riffle,
(from whom my father takes his middle name).
He was said to have served as Indian Scout as
did some of his brothers during the Revolutio
and was himself killed by and band of Shawnee
Indians right at the close of the Revolution.

He had four sons, JOHN, who married Polly Nes-
tor (and for whom my father was named) JAMES (fo
whom my grandfather was named) JACOB (who marri
Rachel Davis and moved to Kanawha and there by
error spelled his name with an f) and FRANCIS
my ancestor.

Francis Shaver, b about 1781 or 1782 and married
Phoebe Hall 1810 or 1811. To them were born
beginning with the first in Sept 1811 eleven
children, Susanna, Sarah, John, James, Jacob, Reze-
kiah, Francis Riffle, George W., Mary Eleanor and
Edward. Of these JAMES was my grandfather.

James Shaver b 1818 and married Elizabeth Campbell and t
them were born 8 children and one being JOHN
RIFFLE SHAVER, my father.

JOHN RIFFLE SHAVER b 1841 and married Sarah Cunningham
in 1866 and to them were born also 8 children
and the eldest being CLEM SHAVER.

John Riffle Shaver served in the 20th Virginia
Cavalry, Confederate army under General Early.

P S- This shows we are indigenoues to the soil and
that it has been Shaver as now in almost the same spot
for just two hundred y ars.

SHAVER FAMILY.

The following notes on the Shaver Family of Pendleton County may not be correct in all details.

PAUL SHAVER:

In a list of delinquents for 1755, the name of Paul Shaver occurs. To the name was added "no estate," probably because of his youth and absence on military duty. Chalkley's Abstracts of Records of Augusta County, Vol. 2, P. 416.

On August 22, 1760, his name was added to tithables, Vol. 1. P. 87.

Paul Shaver was among those paid by Act of the Assembly at Williamsburg, September 14, 1758, for being in the militia of Augusta County. He drew 7 pounds and 8 shillings. Henning's Statutes. Vol. 7, P. 184.

On November 11, 1758, Paul Shaver was one of the appraisers of the estate of Michael Freez (Fries). Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 50.

Powl Shaver mentioned in the settlement of Peter Moser's estate by Michael Mallow; allowed May 19, 1761; will made June 28, 1758. Chalkley, V. 3, P. 62.

Paul Shaver mentioned in settlement of estate of Jacob Sivers, August 19, 1761. Chalkley, V. 3, P. 65.

On March 21, 1765, he was named as one of three to view a road on North Mill Creek from the Upper Tract to the county line below Jacob Peterson. Chalkley, Vol. 1. P. 119.

Entry in deed book date of August 25, 1769, says Col. Abraham Smith's plantation at South Branch was near Paul Shaver's. Chalkley Vol. 3, P. 113.

On June 20, 1770, deed of Abraham Smith to James Fowler of Loudon County; 100 pounds; 142 acres on a branch of South Branch of Potowmack called Licking Creek, above Paul Shaver's Run. Delivered James Fowler, August 10, 1771. Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 501.

Adm. of Paul Shaver granted to widow Elizabeth, August 18, 1772. Chalkley, Vol. 1. P. 167.

August 18, 1772. Elizabeth Shaver's bond (with Jacob Harper, Peter Veneman) as administratrix of Paul Shaver. Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 124.

Deed recorded August 18, 1772. George (X) Shaver, eldest son and heir apparent of Paul Shaver, deceased, and Elizabeth (X) Shaver, widow of Paul, to Michael Mallow, 200 acres lately the property of Paul on Licking Creek, a branch of South Branch of Potowmack, opposite Shelton's land. Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 523.

September 10, 1772, Paul Shaver's estate appraised by Francis Wire, (McGuire) Joseph Crouch, Conrad Good, Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 128.

See page 40 to 42
Morton's History of Pendleton County, Page 171, states that Shaver (Paul) settled on Mallow's Run in 1761. The same volume gives on page 289 a tentative genealogy of Paul Shaver's descendants. This is incorrect. Compare with the Wanstaff family on page 325 and the data in the ones given below.

Warnsturff vs. Warnsturff---Bill, 1818, by Jacob Warnsturff, James Rose and Catherine, his wife, late Warnsturff; William Dunsmore and Molly, his wife, late Warnsturff, only children of Lewis Warnsturff, deceased of Pendleton County, who died, intestate, 1801, leaving widow Mary and above children, infants. Jacob was eight years old. Mary was sister of Philip Fisher and in two years married Christopher Shaver of Greengrifer. Chalkley, Vol. 2, P. 223.

Christopher Shaver, son of Paul, married the widow of Lewis Wanstaff (Warnsturff) not the daughter, Mary. From the case above the names of the children are Jacob, Catherine, (Ross) and Molly (Dunsmore). This does not tally with Morton, Page 325.

Elizabeth Shaver, widow, (of Paul?) was married December 20, 1787, to Andrew Derets. Chalkley, Vol. 2, P. 304.

Morton's list of Paul's children does not include George, the eldest. See his deed above. This may be the same George who was Lieutenant in the Augusta County militia. A certificate of September 1st 1791, signed by him and Andrew Lewis Ensign, was recorded. Chalkley, Vol. 1, P. 422.

John Shaver, very probably, the son of Paul, was a private in Col. John Gibson's Detachment who served in the Western Department from January 1, 1780, to December 6, 1781, when Brigadier General William Irvin took the command. Shaver was discharged March 13, 1780. See Saffell, Records of Revolution. P. 281.

The Paul Shaver mentioned in the report of this department by Mr. Lewis is a different man. He was living in Lewis County and received a pension under act of Congress of June 7, 1832. This name is not a misprint for Shaver, and is correct. Mr. Lewis copied the list from the Report of the Secretary of War for 1835, concerning pensions. I find nothing about him in Raymond's History of Harrison County, or Smith's History of Lewis County. There were many families of Shaver or Shafer in the Cheat Valley, especially in Preston and Tucker Counties. This Paul is probably one of them. Morton gives some material on the family in his History of Preston. Bosworth's History of Randolph gives the name of Shaver in a few places.

Here are a few:

Jacob Shaver married Rachel Davis in 1796.

B.61.

John Shaver married Polly Neeter, daughter of

Jacob Neeter, 1813.

B-65

Elizabeth Shaver owned property, 1785.	B-85.
Peter Shavers, George Shavers,	B-85
George Shavers lands on Cheat--Settlement 1776.	B-94
Jacob Shaver, conveyed 130 acres of land on King's Run to Wm. Biggs, 1787-92.	B-98
Jacob Shaver to Wm. Biggs 130 acres on Trout Run	B-98
197 acres Elizabeth Shaver to Boston Stalnaker.	B-98.

The copy of Strickler I mention has arrived and the family mentioned therein is later one tracing to Henry Shaver who married Susan Strickler, in 1812, and settled near Salem, Virginia.

Then there is another family headed by Phillip and two brothers, said to have come from Austria before the Revolution and settled in New York. Some of these later went to Virginia.

Then still another that unquestionably did come from Holland and settled on Mohawk River, New York State, 1767, and headed by one Bartholomew Shaver and had sons, John, Joseph, Henry, Herman, Frederick and George, and daughter, Catherine. The Mohawk section had great many Shavers of pure Dutch descent that came there early and their descendants scattered over much country, Virginia, included. They always spelled the name Shaver. Most, if not all the others, began with the "f" instead of "v" and the strictly German was Schaeffer. The family or families that crossed the mountains from the Valley seemingly had little or no connection or relationship with those in Western Pennsylvania and those in Preston and Tucker Counties, this State.

There is another family of Shavers in Marion County who claim to trace to some Valley ancestor named Balsor Shaver as nearly as can learn and inclined to believe he is some 2 mily at very early period.

There is only resumption that the Paul Shaver who got pension in Lewis County, 1833, under the Virginia Act, as Indian Scout in Revolution is the ~~same Paul~~ same Paul, son of the original settle. But the name, the time, and the fact that we know that more than one son did so serve makes it altogether likely he is the same.

Christopher Shaver who married Mary Warnsturff nee Fischer is son of Paul according to Morton in his History of Pendleton (See two notes herein) but our family history does not credit such a son but there may have been one or even more as Jacob gave this information in his 88th year and said he could not recall much of the history.

WALDO B. WAUGH

From the Pocahontas Times of 19 Feb. 1953.

Word came Monday morning that Waldo B. Waugh had passed away at Lutz, Florida, where he and Mrs. Waugh were spending the winter. He was carried away by a heart attack. He had suffered from heart trouble for a number of years. He passed away on Sunday, 15 Feb. 1953.

The funeral will be held from the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The body will be at the church an hour before the service. Friends may call at the home after six o'clock Friday. His body will be laid in the family plot in Mountain View Cemetery.

The deceased was an upright prominent citizen of Marlinton. He was a working member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Waugh was a son of the late Embree and Sarah Jane Miller Waugh, of Grafton. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Blanche Freeman Waugh, his sister Miss Bertha Waugh, and his brothers Otto, Jacob, Oscar and Nathan Waugh.

*Correct pages 12*1 and 12-2, add date of death and his mother's maiden name to . Waldo Waugh was on the committee for the 1953 reunion./glv

* *****

Odie L. Waugh

Odie L. Waugh, aged 41 years 6 months and 4 days, died at the home of his brother near Chester, West Virginia, 13 Dec. 1950. He was the son of the late Jacob E. Waugh and Rosa Wilfong Waugh.

The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lucinda Waugh and four children, Cecil, Juanita, Carolyn and Robert, also his mother, Mrs. Rosa Waugh, of Chester; a brother, Clyde Waugh, also of Chester; a sister, Mrs. W. D. Campbell of Marlinton; a half-brother and two sisters, Mrs. Cecil Gay of Cloverlick; Mrs. Joe McKenny of Marlinton; Jesse G. Waugh of Edon College, North Carolina.

The pall bearers were Chester McLaughlin, Ivan Wilfong, Wilbur Miller, George Wheeler, Pete Madison and Norman Hiner.

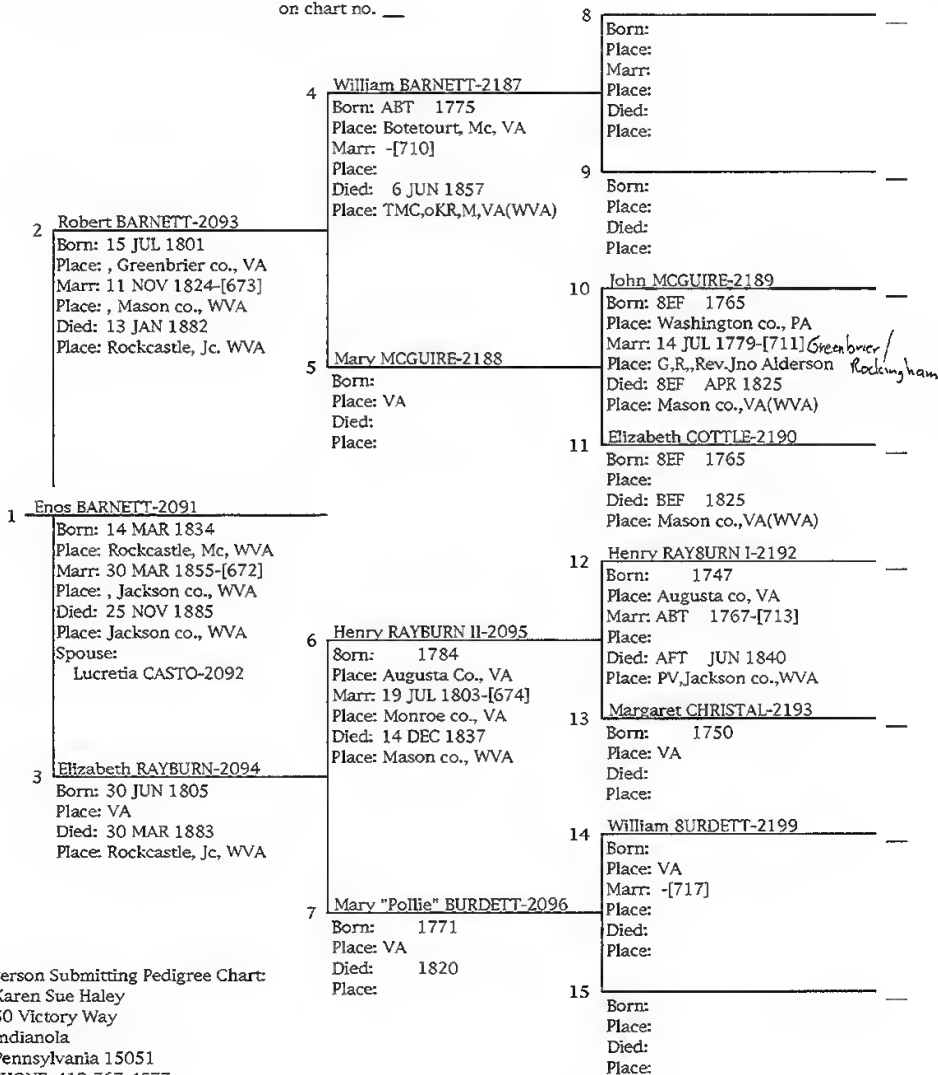
*I know this Waugh is kin to us but will have to await before adding./glv

PEDIGREE CHART

Mon, Sep 7, 1992

Chart No. ____

Person Number 1 on this chart is the same as no. ____
on chart no. ____



Person Submitting Pedigree Chart:
Karen Sue Haley
50 Victory Way
Indianola
Pennsylvania 15051
PHONE: 412-767-4577

MRS. HARLOW WAUGH

Mrs. Gertrude Gwin Waugh, 68, died at her home at 613 Second Avenue, Marlinton, on Saturday, June 18, 1955, after a long illness. A native of Marlinton, she was the daughter of the late David Gwin and Alice Rowan Gwin Robertson. She was preceded in death seven years ago by her husband, Harlow Waugh.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon from the Marlinton Methodist Church, of which she had been a member since childhood, by her pastor, The Rev. Charles Yoho. Interment was in the family plot in Mountain View Cemetery.

Survivors include one son, Lt. Col. Meade L. Waugh of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; two daughters, Mrs. Bruce Chickard of Valley Head, and Miss Alice Rowan Waugh at home. There are also two grandchildren.

Out of town and relatives attending the funeral of Mrs. Harlow Waugh were: Mrs. Florence Robertson, Mrs. Mary Agnes Williams and son, John Williams, Jr., of White Sulphur Springs; Mr. and Mrs. George Rowan and daughter, Mary Anna, of Lewisburg; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Clower, Mrs. Prince Crotty, and Mrs. H. L. Gray, of Rainelle; Mrs. Jonas Crickard, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Hannah, of Valley Head; Mrs. Boyd Vandevander and daughter, Katherine of Mace; Mrs. A. L. Miller, of Fairmont, and James Park, of Watoga State Park.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Meade L. Waugh and son, Robert Harlow, returned to their home in Fort Wayne, Indiana, last Wednesday after attending the funeral of the former's mother, Mrs. Harlow Waugh.

MAGGIE ROWAN WAUGH

Mrs. Maggie Rowan Hinkle Waugh, who resided at Thorny Creek until about four years ago, died at Belington on Sunday, December 13, 1953, at the age of 79 years, nine months and 15 days.

She is survived by her husband, Lemuel M. Waugh, and eight children; William M. Waugh, Ben F. Waugh, Mrs. Dennis Sharp and Mrs. Wilson Deffibaugh of Marlinton; Elzie Waugh and Mrs. D. H. Phillips of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Alice Sowers of Cumberland, Md.; and Mrs. L. R. Vance of Belington. A son, R. H. Waugh, preceded her in death in 1950.

Three step-children, Lonnie Waugh, Minnehaha Springs; Warden Waugh of Staunton, Va.; and Mrs. Eve Dilley of Marlinton also survive.

Surviving brothers and sisters are, Charlie and Elzie Hinkle of Columbus, Ohio; Lee Hinkle of Elkins; Willy Hinkle of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Grover Hinkle of Keyser; and Mrs. Ben Conner of Salisbury, Md. Another sister, Mrs. Lucy Dilley, preceded her in death. She is also survived by 18 grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren.

Funeral services were conducted Wednesday at the West U. Church with the Rev. Mont in charge. Interment was in View cemetery.

Mrs. Gertrude Gwin Waugh

Mrs. Gertrude Gwin Waugh, aged 68 years, widow of the late Harlow Waugh, died at her home in Marlinton on Saturday evening, June 18, 1955, after a long illness. On Tuesday afternoon the funeral was held from the Marlinton Methodist Church, by her pastor, Rev. Charles Yoho. The body was laid in the family plot in Mountain View Cemetery.

Mrs. Waugh was preceded in death by her husband, Harlow Waugh, seven years since; also a son and a daughter, Miss Frances Waugh. They are survived by one son, Lieutenant Colonel Meade L. Waugh, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana; two daughters, Mrs. R. Bruce Crickard, of Valley Head; Miss Alice Rowan Waugh; also by two grand children.

The deceased was a daughter, of the late David Gwin and Alice Rowan Gwin Robertson.

From childhood this good useful lady was a professing Christian and working member in the Marlinton Methodist Church.

L. M. Waugh

Lemuel Moffett Waugh, was born Jan. 11, 1880, and died February 16, 1954, aged 74 years and 5 days. He had been making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Vance, at Belington. He had been in failing health for some months.

On Friday afternoon his body was laid in the family plot in Mountain View Cemetery. The funeral was held from Central Union Church by Rev. Mont Carr, of Oak Hill.

The deceased was a son of the late Marcus and Susan Johnson Waugh. He is survived by his six daughters: Mrs. Alice Sowers, of Cumberland, Maryland; Mrs. D. H. Phillips, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Minnie Vance, of Belington; Mrs. Thelma Sharp, Mrs. Mary Jane Deffibaugh and Mrs. Eva Dilley, all of Marlinton. His five sons are W. M. and Ben, of Marlinton; Elzie, of Columbus, Ohio; Lonnie, of Minnehaha Springs; and Warden, of Staunton, Virginia. Also, 46 grand children. A son, Renick, preceded his father. Of his father's family, there remains his brother, Henry H.

Mr. Waugh was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Friel Waugh, who preceded him many years since. His second wife was Margaret Hinkle Waugh, who passed away December 13, 1953.

Mrs. Dennis Waugh and daughters, Virginia and Doty, and grand-son, moved on Wednesday from the apartment in the McElwee house on Tenth Ave. to the Maggie Long house behind the hospital on First avenue.

POAGES

This is part of an article on the Poage family in Virginia. Two brothers, Robert and John "proved their importation at their own charges" at Orange Courthouse in 1740. The Pocahontas Poages are the descendants of Robert Poage, who settled between Staunton and Fort Defiance. His wife was Elizabeth Preston. An account of the Poages is given in Price's Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County," but this article gives some interesting information—From a Staunton Newspaper.

The Poage family was a prominent one in and near Staunton, Virginia, in the years following the arrival of the first members as pioneer settlers, two hundred and more years ago.

One of them, Colonel James Poage, left Staunton, went to Kentucky, and then to Ohio, where he founded a new town he called Staunton. Later the name was changed to Ripley. This caused us to do some personal research at this end of the line.

We visited the old and new cemeteries at Fort Defiance, both associated with Old Stone Presbyterian Church, to see how many readable stones marked the graves of members of the Poage family. We found, too, that occasionally the name was spelled Poague.

As pointed out there are two cemeteries at Fort Defiance: The one near the church and a much older burial ground east of the present manse. Whether an early, frame church once stood near the older cemetery is not known, but normally a cemetery usually was closely located in relation to the church.

In this older cemetery, which is enclosed with a sturdy stone wall and the grass within the enclosure well kept are several stones bearing the name Poage or Poague. Some of these inscriptions include:

Our father, Major William Poage, born March 18, 1781, died September 23, 1855.

Thomas Poage, Captain, Anderson's Company, Virginia, 1740-1803.

John Poage, member of Captain Doyle's Company, Fifth Virginia Regiment Wounded March 23, 1862, in the Battle of Kerns Town, died March 26, 1862.

The most imposing stone, also erected in recent years, says:

Sacred to the memory of Robert Poage, immigrant from Ireland 1739, elder in Augusta Stone Church 1740; justice first commission of the peace Augusta County 1745; died in 1774; his wife, Elizabeth Preston.

In this old cemetery also is the grave of the Rev. John Craig, D. D. The inscription says: "Commencer of the Presbyterian ministerial in this place; 1740 to April 21, 1774; faithfully discharged his duties to the same".

(to be continued)

Judge H. Roy Waugh

Copied from History of West Virginia, Old and New, and West Virginia Biography, by special staff of writers, The American Historical Society, Inc. Vol. iii, 1923.

"H. Roy Waugh, born in Upshur County, West Virginia, 4 January 1897, the son of Homer M. and Melissa J. (Morrison) Waugh, the former of whom was born 19 May 1854, the latter 14 August 1859.

Homer M. Waugh was born in Pocahontas County, this state, a son of James Waugh, whose father, James Waugh, Sr., immigrated from Scotland to America in 1739 and established his residence in Virginia. His son James married Sarah Rebecca McGuire, and the son Samuel married her sister, Ann McGuire. James was a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution. Jacob Waugh, another of the sons was born in 1809 married Mary Brown, and they became the parents of thirteen children. Homer M. and Melissa J. Waugh became the parents of three children who attained to years of maturity and of the number Judge Waugh of this sketch is the eldest. Ica remains at the parental home. Joy is engaged in business activities at Clearfield, Pennsylvania. Judge Waugh was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court in November 1920, he was a member of the Republican Party. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Church, the Masons and the K of P lodge.

Judge H. Roy Waugh was married 17 October 1905 to Miss Louise P. Newlon, three children Mary, John and Helen.

NOTE: The above was furnished by Mr. Joseph W. Summers of 1130 Windson Ave., Morgantown, W. Va. under date of 21 January 1953. As it does not agree with the records now in my possession and all the writings and W. Va. Blue Book articles will have to gather more information and proof before accepting the above as being true. i. e. James Waugh the second, was but six or eight years old in 1776 and could not have been a soldier. However, his father, James Waugh, the 1st, was a soldier for three years, 1777-78-79, court records have proven this to be a fact. The father of James Waugh, the 1st, was either named John or James and came from Orange County, Virginia, to what is now Pocahontas County about 1765.

NOTE: I believe a line or two was omitted when the para. of H. Roy Waugh was copied. He ran for Governor of West Virginia, lost by a few hundred in the primary in the 1920's./glv

HARLOW WAUGH

Harlow Waugh, aged 74 years, died on Sunday morning, 18 January 1948. He had been in failing health for some weeks. On Tuesday afternoon, his body was laid to rest in the family plot in Mountain View Cemetery, the funeral being held from the Marlinton Methodist Church by his pastor, Rev. E. N. Carlson.

Acting pall bearers were Leslie Gehauf, Robert L. Miller, Walter Mason, Moffett Williams, Edward Rexrode, and John Bear. Honorary pall bearers were C. W. Price, Fred Gehauf, Emery Anderson, A. H. McFerrin, S. J. Rexrode, E. H. Wade, E. H. Williams, Orin J. Beard, H. P. Spitzer, Guy Faulkner, S. H. Sharp, Fred C. Allen, Mack Brooks, Frank Johnson, J. D. Schafer, Ed. Grubbs, A. R. Gay, A. O. Baxter, Andy Thomas and John Sydensricker.

Mr. Waugh was a son of the late Levi and Amanda Frances Poage Waugh. He married Miss Gertrude Gwin, daughter of the late David A. Gwin and Alice Rowan Gwin Robertson. She survives her husband, with their three children, Mrs. Bruce Crickard, Lt.-Col. Meade Waugh, recently of the United States Army, and Miss Alice Rowan Waugh, a teacher in the county schools. A son, Harry Harlow, and a daughter, Frances Poage, preceded their father some years since.

His death occurred on his and Mrs. Waugh's 43rd wedding anniversary.

Of his father's family there remain his sisters, Miss Lizzie Waugh, of the Times Office; Mrs. C. E. Denison, of Marlinton, Mrs. Lulu Williams, of Huntington; Mrs. William Clower, of Rainelle; and his brothers are George H. Waugh, of Marlinton, and Grover Waugh of Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Waugh is also survived by his two grand children, Caroline Rowan Waugh and Robert Harlow Waugh.

For many years Mr. Waugh had been a prominent citizen of our town and county. For thirty or more years he engaged in a prosperous store business, from which he retired some years ago.

A granddaughter of John Bradshaw became the wife of Beverly Hugh Waugh.

About 1780 two brothers, James and John Bradshaw came to America. James finally settled in Kentucky. John Bradshaw, Esq., remained in Augusta County, Virginia, and married Miss Nancy McKemie. They settled on the Bullpasture River. After a few years they moved to what is now Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and settled near Huntersville. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters:

James	Nancy
John	Elizabeth
Thomas	Margaret
William	Jane

James Bradshaw married Isabella Stevens of Greenbrier County, and settled on the old homestead. They had three children that we know about today. John Bradshaw and Franklin Bradshaw. Their daughter Eveline Bradshaw married a Byrd and settled near Falling Springs in Greenbrier County. James and Isabella Bradshaw also had two grandsons, Captain R. H. Bradshaw, a gallant soldier who fell in the battle of Port Republic, and James Bradshaw of McDowell County.

John Bradshaw married Nancy Stevens, sister of his brother James' wife, and settled in the Big Valley between the Bullpasture and Jacksons River. They later moved to Missouri and we have nothing further of John's family.

Thomas Bradshaw married Nancy Williams on Anthony's Creek, and settled on Browns Creek. He was a Botanical physician and died in 1862 at an advanced age in Huntersville. His family moved to Webster County, then to Missouri.

William Bradshaw's family will be described at the close of this section on the Bradshaws.

Nancy Bradshaw married Levi Cackley and lived on Stamping Creek near Millpoint.

Margaret Bradshaw married John Gwin on Jacksone River. Their sons and daughters are: Nancy was the first wife of Squire Hugh McLaughlin. David Gwin married Eliza Stevenson, of Jacksons River. John Gwin, Jr. married Miss Gillespie. B. Austin Gwin, son of John, Jr., is a grandson of Margaret Bradshaw Gwine. Jane Gwin married a Mr. Starr, and lived at Winchester. Elizabeth Gwin married a Mr. Givens on Jacksone River.

Elizabeth Bradshaw, was the first wife of Samuel Hogsett of Augusta County. Their children are: John who married Leah Cackley, Nancy who married a Mottee, William, Perry, Josiah, Thomas, Samuel, Jr., Margaret, Mary, Eliza and Elizabeth. A total of eleven children.

Jane Bradshaw, was married to William Tallman of Greenbank, and lived on the old home place. Their son Colonel James Tallman was Clerk of the two courts of Pocahontas County for many years. He was Colonel of the 127th Regiment of Virginia Militia. Jane's husband died in early manhood.

NOTE: The long campaign cannot be told here. After Corcoran's defeat and death at Point Pleasant on 10 October 1774, Logan's capture, etc. Will close with Logan's speech, which has been verified from affidavits of Andrew Rodgers, William Russell and others who were present. It is a classic in frontier oratory. All were greatly impressed by the chieftain's eloquence, command of word, his clear distinct voice, his peculiar emphasis and his singularly grand and majestic, and yet graceful bearing. They afterwards said that his oratory fully equalled that of Patrick Henry himself. It should be given a more public place in American history.

LOGAN'S SPEECH: "I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not? During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his camp, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as I passed and said, 'Logan the friend of the white man'. I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace; but do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

With Logan's speech, it is said that Lord Dunmore's war was over; it lasted less than six months. It is more than likely that when the colonies achieved their freedom they would have found their western boundary fixed at the Allegheny Mountains. Upon the return to their homes the backwoodsmen found the news from Congress then meeting in Philadelphia. Many went to the war of Independence and saw long service in the Continental Army. They were George Washington's "MEN FROM WEST AUGUSTA".

THE WAUGHS OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA

In trying to write a clear, concise report on the Waugh clan prior to the establishment and known lives of James 1st and his wife Mary, is nothing but sheer guess work, but from the known records and early history and papers that cover the period 1700 to 1775 that are in existence today, the following will have to be assumed as reasonably correct in a fictional way.

The Scotch-Irish started arriving in the new world about 1700 but the larger ingress was from 1730 to 1750, this is established fact. Elsewhere in this paper you have read about these people; how and why they came to America, and where they settled.

From Philadelphia, where the Waugh's (and McGuire's) landed in this country---there is a direct path southeastward through Maryland and Virginia to Pocahontas County. There are two Waugh Chapel's in Maryland which must have been started or inspired by people that gave their name to the chapel. In Virginia during the 1770's we find a Rev. Abner Waugh---who must have been a member of the same clan as ours. His father must have settled near there. Perhaps he was a brother or other kinsman of Captain George Waugh, Revolutionary war officer, who may have been the father of James 1. - or it may have been William Waugh who served under Captain Robert Adams---was the father of James J.

or he could have been his brother. We do know that there was a James Waugh in Lewis' army at Point Pleasant, and it is probably the same James Waugh I (to us) who went on to the war for Independence. His childrens age and dates of birth will give some light on this subject as their ages are spaced to conform with his military life.

James Waugh enlisted for three years in the Revolution, 1777-1780. He survived the conflict, for he and his wife were defendants in a lawsuit brought in the year 1780, a fact that is established by the records of the county courts of Augusta County. At the date of his enlistment he was a married man with four children. As such he was entitled to an appropriation from the county funds, 16 December 1777, his wife being allowed the sum of twenty-five pounds, 17 November 1778 she was again allowed the sum of twenty-five pounds, 17 November 1779 she was allowed the sum of sixty pounds.

* About his four children it must be assumed that there were two girls and two boys. The two boys James II, and Samuel remaining home and raising their own family.

At this time James Waugh I, was living in Augusta County, at some place near Cloverlick, now Pocahontas County, West Virginia. It is believed he lived about four miles below Cloverlick, or it could have been in the Hills on the trail between Jacksons River and Cloverlick. Any way we do know that James Waugh I settled in this general vicinity.

* Recent data found on James the first, his children, James 2nd, Samuel and Jane. There is a probability that his other daughters name was Elizabeth.

James Waugh, the first, as we know had four children, two of them being boys, James II and Samuel. His wife was named Mary. We know nothing about Mary, and there has never been anything mentioned about her family name. After searching the records I have come up with only two Marys from this vicinity, as follows: (I merely add the following for what it is worth).

20 May 1761, Augusta County parish Vestry Book, page 332, an orphan, Mary Garvin, is bound to Andrew Sittlington and his wife. The record shows him living on the Greenbrier near the Warwicks. Orphans during this period were bound out when there were no relatives to take care of them. Today this practice is known as adoption.

On 17 Feb. 1762, at a County Court of Augusta County, the following order was made. Ordered that the following orphans be bound out, William Meek to William Warwick, Mary Meek to Andrew Sittlington Margaret to James Walker: James Meek to William Wilson; Jane Meek to Moses Moore. (All these given names appear again in the names of Samuel and Ann Waugh's children).

There is on record another Mary, eligible inasmuch as she had some land, protected by court order. She was Mary Gregory, widow of Naphtalum Gregory, who died about 1762. On August 13 1762 his wife Mary, qualified as Administratrix of her deceased husband Nahthalum Gregory, she left a son James Gregory, part of the land.

We do know that one of James Waugh's son or grandchild was before the County Court of Augusta County with proof and posted bond that the Waugh's had paid their own passage from Europe to Philadelphia. There is no mention as to who this Waugh was nor when he arrived in this country. No doubt they had in those times they had words such as bound, slave etc., such as schoolboys now use : wop, limey etc. This probably

enraged James' grandson or son to the point where he took the above action such as a person might nowadays take by being naturalized. Should one of the above Marys had been the wife of James Waugh the first, I am sure there is no one living today that would take offense to the fact.

The Warwicks and Waughs were friends throughout their lives and in the following pages there are many times when they came in close contact with their daily doings. James Waugh came to what is now Pocahontas County unmarried, he may have sought counsel from Captain Warwick, married one of the Marys above and settled near Cloverlick close to his friend.

NOTE: Should any one have another suggestion about this would be more than glad to hear from them./glv

James Waugh, 1st, and his wife Mary were the parents of four children of which we have data on three, James Waugh 2nd, the oldest son, Samuel the youngest son and Jane Waugh, who was Timothy McCarty's second wife. There is nothing on record as to the date of James' birth, but he died in 1831, the same year his brother Samuel died.

James Waugh 2nd, was married to Rebecca McGuire, they were the parents of twelve children. The following ten children are all that we have data on at the present time. Their names are:

Rachel	Morgan
Elizabeth	Allen
Nancy	Isabella
James 3rd	Marcus
Jacob	Lorenzo

About the life of James Waugh 2nd, have uncovered the following: He lived on the Greenbrüer River and evidently had a smaller farm in the Hills, the land along the river must have been part of his father's land and he called this The Plantation. His will was probated in Augusta County court in 1831, in which he provides: "That land be sold and the proceeds used to educate his children." Another clause in his will was, "I desire that my rifle gun be kept for the entire use of my plantation."

He was a member of the first court to sit in Pocahontas county and his presence at the August term of court in 1822 bears this out. He was a close neighbor and friend of Major Jacob Warwick, of Cloverlick. It was on evidence of James Waugh and P. Bruffey who appeared in court that a section of Jacob Warwick's will was carried out, freeing his famous servant Ben. Warwick's will was dated 7 March 1818.

In 1800 the records show about 150 families living in Pocahontas County, Samuel and James Waugh 2nd being two of them.

CHILDREN OF JAMES WAUGH 2nd.

Rachel was married to Frederick Fleming.

Elizabeth was married to John Ratliffe and lived on Clover Creek.

Nancy married Abraham Griffin and lived on Buckley Mountain, she had a daughter who married Claiborne McNeill, and lived near Buckeye.

Jacob (grandfather of Judge Waugh of Upshur County) married Mary Brown, daughter of Josiah Brown of Indian Draft, and moved to Upshur County. He was the father of fifteen children, only five lived to be grown. Jacob was a fine pensman and became clerk of the Upshur County Court, occupying

that position for many years. Jacob Waugh's five children were, four boys, Brown, Enoch, Homer and John William. One daughter Leah who was the third wife of Dr. Pleasant Smith of Edray. His wife, Mary Brown was born 13 April 1812.

James Waugh 3rd married Sally, the oldest daughter of John Cochran, and lived on the Greenbrier at the old homestead. His second wife was Hannah Lamb, from Highland County. Details of James Waugh will be found in Hardesty's Encyclopedia.

Morgan Waugh went to Kanawha County.

Allen Waugh settled in Missouri.

Isabella Waugh married John Brock and settled in Kanawha County.

Marcus Waugh, the youngest son, married Susan Johnson. They settled down on a farm adjoining the Waugh homestead higher up the river a few miles east of Poage's Lane.

Lorenzo Waugh, the most noted son of James Waugh 2nd, lived a very eventful life. His autobiography was published in San Francisco upon his death there in 1899; he was born in 1808. Some events of his life will be set down here. He wrote several books that had wide church distribution.

He wrote the following in the biography of his life; "There was one man in our neighborhood who was called rich, having, I think, over a hundred slaves, and I wish to mention him as he and his family were real friends to me— Father Jacob Warwick. His daughter Betsy (Elizabeth Warwick who married Col. Woods) used to come to our house and give me lessons, and with her I learned to read and write before I ever went a day to school."

Once in his youth, Lorenzo, was at a house raising in the vicinity of Cloverlick, and won a footrace against another youth—disliked by Mr. Warwick. The outcome of the race so pleased Mr. Warwick that he gave young Lorenzo a fine young mare. During the greater part of his circuit riding days he used horses that were the offspring of the colt he had received from Mr. Warwick.

The turning point in Lorenzo Waugh's life was seeing a statement in a newspaper that a man in a distant place was willing to assist some boy in getting an education to prepare him for the ministry. He answered the letter and was told that the place had been given another boy, but the germ had been sown. He left home and went to Harrison County and proceeded to carry out his plan on his own resources. He worked for his board and went to school. And he had not been there long until the teacher was discharged for drunkenness and Lorenzo Waugh was selected to take his place. From that time on he was engaged in professional duties as a teacher, preacher, missionary and author.

He was sixteen when he was a teacher in Harrison County. He was a teacher in Mason County in 1831, entered the Methodist ministry in that year, and was junior preacher on the Guyandotte circuit. In 1833 he rode the Nicholas County circuit, and was transferred to the Ohio Conference in 1834. In 1835 he became a member of the Missouri Conference. On one of his Missouri circuits he met Miss Clarissa Jane Edsell, and they were married. In 1837 Lorenzo Waugh was an Indian missionary to the Shawnee Nation. In 1840 he rode the Platte River circuit, now in Nebraska, and in 1848 he entered the Illinois Conference. In 1851 with his family he crossed the plains and settled in the Petaluma Valley, in California, where he resided until his death.

(From Price's History of Pocahontas County, Page 404)

Jane Waugh, sister of Samuel Waugh of the Hills, was the second wife of Timothy McCarty. His first wife died after bearing him seven sons. Timothy McCarty and Jane Waugh had thirteen children, the names of but nine being known. They are:

Eli	Mary
Reuben	Nancy
Samuel	Martha
Jacob	Sally
	Jane

Of these nine children of Jane McCarty we have the following: Nancy married Robert McClary, a saddler of Millpoint and went to Ohio. Jane married Harvey Casebolt and moved to the western part of the state. Sally married Ezekiel Boggs in Greenbrier County.

Eli married Margaret Moore and lived at the head of Stony Creek. His daughter Jane was married to John Simmons and had seven children, viz, Robert, Amanda, Margaret, Calvin, Milton, Warwick, and Nancy.

Reuben McCarty never married.

Samuel Waugh McCarty married Phoebe Moore, and had six children: James, Margaret, William, Elizabeth and Peter.

James McCarty went to Ohio, married Mary Hadden, and thence to Minnesota; his second marriage was with Melissa Overly.

George McCarty, a Union soldier, Company I, 3rd West Virginia Cavalry was killed at the battle of Winchester under Sheridan.

William McCarty, a Union soldier, Company A, 10th West Virginia Regiment died in 1861 at home.

Margaret McCarty married James Curry and moved to Kansas.

Elizabeth McCarty, a life long invalid, died at an advanced age.

Peter McCarty, a Union veteran, Company I, 3rd West Virginia Cavalry married Arminta Hill, and lived near Dilley's Mill. The names of his children are; James William, Leanna Francis, Amos Hedrick, Albert Granville, Carrie Virginia and Mary Price.

Jacob, son of Timothy McCarty and Jane Waugh McCarty, was a member of the West Virginia legislature in the reconstruction period. His first marriage was with Annie Boggs of Greenbrier, and lived on Droop Mountain. There were six children, Samuel, Elizabeth, Mahala, Melissa, Julia and Franklin. Mary McCarty was the second wife of the Hon. Levi Moore, they had four children as follows: Rachel married James Sharp; Susannah Crist married Stephen Hadden. Both of the above moved to Iowa. Mrs. Mary Jane Moore lived with her daughter Mrs. Matilda Moore, near Mt. Zion Church. George Moore, the youngest son died at the home of his half-sister, Mrs. Rebecca Irvine, on Back Creek in the 1840's.

Jacob (Waugh) McCarty's second marriage was to Hannah Brock, of Droop Mountain. There were two children by this marriage--George and Fanny. George McCarty lived on the homestead on Droop Mountain.

Miss Susie McCarty and her brothers, James H. and Thomas, teachers in the public schools, are the grandchildren of Jacob McCarty. Their parents Samuel and Elizabeth McCarty of Bruffey's Creek.

Martha (Waugh) McCarty, no data on this granddaughter of James Waugh, the first.

Thus far we have covered two children of James Waugh the first. James the 2nd and one of his two daughters Jane, who married the above McCarty. It is my belief that his second daughter was the Elizabeth Waugh (unmarried) who died in 1996. This the remaining son is Samuel Waugh, my great-great-grand-father. Of this branch of the Waugh family it is my good fortune to have the dates of births, deaths and marriages for three generations. Will now try to set down all that I have about Samuel Waugh, youngest son of James the First.

SAMUEL WAUGH AND ANN MCGUIRE, HIS WIFE.

Samuel Waugh, was born 10 June 1774, and died 2 July 1831. Ann McGuire, was born 20 Oct. 1779, and died 19 Aug. 1847.

Samuel and Ann were married on 19 Jan. 1802 and had fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters.

Elizabeth	born 29 Nov. 1802	died ----
Rebecca	" 1 Jan. 1804	" ----
John	" 19 Jun. 1805	" ----
Samuel	" 3 Oct. 1806	" 28 Oct. 1851
Robert	" 23 Dec. 1807	" 15 Dec. 1847.
Margaret	" 26 Apr. 1809	" ----
William	" 23 Jul. 1810	" ----
Andrew	" 31 Jan. 1812	" 11 Jun. 1858
Alexander Sinclair	" 30 Nov. 1813	" ----
Arthur	" 16 Mar. 1815	" ----
Mary Ann	" 27 Jan. 1817	" ----
Rachel Jane	" 14 Jun. 1818	" 23 Aug. 1837
Jacob	" 4 Feb. 1820	" ----
Beverly Hugh	" 16 Apr. 1822	" 2 ----

Samuel Waugh and his wife Ann, imbued with the faith and energy so peculiar to the genuine Scotch-Irish, endured all that is implied in rearing a family of fourteen sons and daughters, and all living to be adults. The sons all lived to be grown, and not one was ever known to use tobacco or ardent spirits in any form. Samuel Waugh was one of the original members of the old Mount Zion Church- one of the strong holds of its denomination for so many years. His history shows that in the face of pioneer hindrances and privations sons and daughters may be reared that may faithfully serve God and support their country in their day and generation.

Upon his marriage, Samuel and Ann settled in the Hills country, on the old homestead, now called the Shrader place. Samuel Waugh's family are listed in the first 150 groups in Pocahontas County.

Elizabeth Waugh was married to Cabel Knapp, and first settled in Greenbrier County, lived a while on Knapps Creek, then settled on the Greenbrier River, known as the Knapp place. We know they had at least seven children: Ann, Nancy, Eleanor, Margaret, Elizabeth, R. W., and A. J. Knapp.

Ann Knapp married Richard B. Weir and lived near Verdant Valley.

Nancy Knapp married Henry Shrader and lived several years in Huntersville, where Mr. Shrader operated a tannery, and finally settled on the Waugh homestead. They had eleven children as follows: Mary, B. Franklin, R. C., John, Jacob, Luther, Ellen Susan, Enoch, William, Charles and Margaret Ann.

Mary was married to William Fertig of Huntersville, lived on Anthony's Creek, then at Dilley's Mill. Mr. Fertig was a saddler by trade, then a merchant, was a member of the Pocahontas Court, finally moved to a farm in Greenbrier County.

B. Franklin Shrader died in the war. He was in Company I, 25th Regiment Virginia Infantry. His cousin, Levi Waugh, was also in this company.

R. C. Shrader married a daughter of James Lewis of the Levels and lived on part of the Waugh homestead.

John Shrader married a daughter of Nicholas Stulting and lived on part of the Waugh homestead.

Jacob Shrader married a daughter of David Kincaid in Highland County and lived near Dilly's Mill.

Luther Shrader married a sister of Jacob's wife and lived in Greenbrier County.

Ellen Susan Shrader married ~~xxxxxxx~~ Osear Sharp, a Methodist minister and lived at Frost.

There is no data on the lives of Enoch, William, Charles and Margaret Ann Shrader.

Eleanor Knapp married Sampson Buzzard.

Elizabeth Knapp married Peter Shrader.

Margaret Knapp married McCoy Malcomb and had two sons, John And Thomas. R. W. Knapp lived in Tucker County.

A. J. Knapp went to Missouri.

Rebecca Waugh married Andrew Moore and for some years lived near Frost, then at the head of Stoney Creek, and finally her family moved to Jackson County. Rebecca and Andrew were married 13 Aug. 1829.

Samuel Waugh, Jr. was the first grammar scholar of Captain Young, who opened a school on Stoney Creek, near George Baxter's place. Samuel moved to Missouri in his early manhood and married Mary Canterbury.

Robert Waugh never married. From exposure on damp ground he contracted a rheumatic affection that disabled him for manual labor. He became a school teacher. Robert seems to have been gifted with fine oratorical powers, for it is said that no person could beat him speaking when he got warmed up--- on any subject. He died comparatively young at the old homestead. In his lonely grave amid the Hills a tongue is silent that may have enraptured listening audiences and secured for Robert an illustrious name.

William Waugh married Martha Brown, born 14 Feb. 1808, daughter of Josiah Brown, near Indian Draft. She was the sister of Jacob Waugh's wife. Jacob being his first cousin. William and Martha were the parents of ten children. They first settled in Upshur County, thence went to Iowa, and afterwards moved to Missouri. William Waugh was struck by a train in 1894 and died in forty minutes. He was 84 years old when he died.

Margaret Waugh was married to Samuel Martin. They first settled in Upshur County, then moved to Iowa.

Mary Ann Waugh married Reuben Buzzard, Jr., and lived near the old Buzzard place at Glade Hill. Afterwards Mr. Buzzard purchased Dilley's Mill and lived there a considerable while, then moved to Iowa. They were the parents of four children- Arthelia, Rachel, Samuel and Adolphus. Samuel was a prominent physician in Lucas County, Iowa.

Alexander Sinclair Waugh married Annie Cochran, of the Levels, and settled in Nicholas County.

Arthur Waugh went ~~west~~ in early manhood to Kanawha, where he married Henrietta Boswell and settled there.

Jacob Waugh married Sarah Ann Gay, youngest daughter of the late Samuel M. Gay, near Marlinton, and first settled at the Waugh homestead. They lived a while in Barbour County. Jacob then returned to Pocahontas County and took charge of the Duffield Mill, near Edray, where he died. S. D. Waugh, his son, operated the mill after the death of his father.

Andrew Waugh, nodate, lived to be 46 years old.

Rachel Jane Waugh died at the age of nineteen.

Beverly Hugh Waugh, the youngest of the large family, married Martha Ann Bradshaw, daughter of William Bradshaw, on Brown's Creek. He lived many years on the place that was later occupied by his cousin, Robert Shrader. Mr. Beverly Hugh Waugh was an estimable man. He led the Mount Zion class for sixteen years, and yielded the position to the regret of his christian brethren when it became necessary to change homes. He then moved to the Levels. He left an honorable reputation as a gentleman and a christian. Miss Lizzie S. Waugh visited her Aunt Martha at Academy (now Hillsboro) in November 1892.

Rev. John Waugh was born 19 June 1805. On 17 November 1831 he was married to Martha Moore, who was born 22 February 1811. They had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. They built their home on Indian Draft, near Edray.

The children of John and Martha Waugh:

Evaline	born	3 October	1832	died	11 January 1862
Samuel	"	26 July	1834	"	11 January 1862
Clarissa	"	30 March	1836	"	10 November 1861

Clarissa	born	30 Mar. 1836	died	10 Nov. 1861
Levi	"	30 Mar. 1836	"	2 Jul. 1913
Beverly	"	19 Feb. 1840	"	
Miriam	"	10 Mar. 1842	"	
Ann	"	7 Apr. 1844	"	1937
Silas	"	22 Jul. 1846	"	11 Sept 1864
Nancy	"	14 Apr. 1848	"	7 Oct. 1864
George	"	9 Mar. 1851	"	14 Feb. 1861
John	"	29 Apr. 1853	"	8 Oct. 1936

Evaline Waugh married Washington McNeill of the Levels, on January 23 1851. Washington McNeill died on 17 Feb. 1864. They were the parents of six children: Rachel, Clarissa, Mattie, Nan, Joseph B. McNeill of Buck's Run and Rev. John W. McNeill, a minister of the Baltimore Conference.

Evaline Waugh McNeill next married John Moore who died soon after. Her third marriage was with Yuan Johnson.

Samuel Waugh died in early manhood, while preparing for the ministry.

Clarissa Waugh was married to Levi Beverage on 22 Sept. 1859. Died 10 Nov. 1861. They must have had one child, a daughter. The records show a Victoria Beverage, she died 23 Feb. 1862.

Levi Waugh married Amanda Frances Poage 24 Dec. 1867, Amanda was born 8 Mar. 1850 and died 26 July 1882. She was a daughter of James Rankin Poage. Levi and Amanda had six children, two sons and four daughters. Levi Waugh's second wife was Ella J. Ruckman in January 1884; she had three children, two daughters and one son. Levi Waugh's family will be described later.

Beverly Waugh married Ella Gabbert 28 June 1862 and she died 30 Apr. 1863. (There is on record the death of Ella Florence Waugh on 10 Dec. 1882 and it must be assumed that she was the daughter of Beverly's first marriage). Beverly's second marriage was to Harriet Cunningham on 27 May 1869. Details of their marriage and children will be given later.

Miriam Waugh was married to Richard Mayes on 4 Sept. 1870. They had eight children as follows: Mary, Andrew, Lila, John, Henry, Charlie, Levi, and Alva. Lila married a Towson; Alva went to Oklahoma; Charlie was killed in Richwood, West Virginia; Mary married George W. Duncan and had three children; William, George (Jack) and Harper Lee, also Marie.

Ann Waugh---Or Mary Ann--- as she was called, married a Potts and lived most of her life in Elkins, West Virginia. They had two children Maggie and George. (Forrest) Ann Potts died in 1927.

Silas Waugh died 11 Sept. 1864, aged eighteen

Nancy Waugh died 7 Oct. 1864, aged sixteen.

George Waugh died 14 Feb. 1861, aged ten.

NOTE: The above three children of Rev. John Waugh all died during the Civil War during a diphtheria epidemic.

John Waugh married Amanda Waugh 31 Dec. 1873. They were the parents of four children as follows:

1. Stella, who married Charlie McCoy. They had four children: James, Carl, Clyde who died young and John whose wife's name was Jewell. John was the father of three children: Jack, Janet and Judy. Stella died in 1917.

2. Elmer Dew Waugh died in 1935, married Lou Dilley. No children.

3. Grace Lou Waugh married Clyde Moore, one son John William who died at eight years of age.

4. Ethel Waugh, her first husband was Maurice Evans, they had no children. Ethel's second husband was Remus Chocran and had two children: Laubbe and John William. Ethel died in 1932.

Beverly Hugh Waugh and his wife Martha Ann had three children as follows:

Maggie Waugh married John Childress and had three children: Mattie married Fage Malcomb, Mary married Walter Casper, and Sam who is single.

Allie Waugh married Kenny Wade and had three children: Grace married A. O. Fyles, Fred married Mabel Stone and William Wade.

John E. Waugh married Mary J. Hill on 15 Dec. 1874 and were the parents of ten children: John E. Waugh died 26 June 1924 and Mary J., his wife died 20 Oct. 1932. Their ten children are as follows:

Lucy Waugh, born 4 Oct. 1875, married Clay P. Graves and they had three children: Cathlene married a Johnson; Charles Warren married a Vaughan; Margaret married an Anderson.

Lee Waugh, born 15 Jan. 1877, married Alice Stone, one son Clarence.

George Beverly Waugh, born 17 Aug. 1878, married Mary Meritt; seven children: Lloyd, Ethel, Glen, James, Grace, Madeline and Almyra.

William Winters Waugh, born 22 Dec. 1879, married Mack Murphy; three children: Agnes, do not have the names of the others,

Laura Alice Waugh, born 6 May 1881, married Thomas Taylor, three children: Lillian, Paul and Pauline.

Lillian Matilda Waugh, born 10 July 1883, married Michael Stull, six children: Charles, William, Michael, Jr., Nellie, Katty and Jake Clyde.

Aquita Edbert Waugh, born 3 Mar. 1885, married a McCoy from Virginia; they had about 16 children, their names are not known.

Samuel Lloyd Waugh, born 2 Mar. 1887, married Rella Tallman; seven children: Yancy, Mildred, Ruth, Betty, Patricia, James and Benjamin.

John Wesley Waugh, born 14 Apr. 1889, married Louise Owens; two children: Robert and one girl whose name not known.

Clyde C. Waugh, born 20 Nov. 1891, married Mary Price McCarty, one daughter. Mary Frances Waugh, born 28 Feb. 1917, married in 1937 to Jasper T. Moore, they have four children: Frances Jo, Jean, John and Samuel.

The Children of Levi Waugh and Amanda Poage Waugh.

Fatima Susan Waugh, born 19 Dec. 1874. Married to Elijah Burwell Vaughan on 22 April 1896. They had four sons:

James Herbert Vaughan born 9 Jan. 1897.

George Beard Vaughan born 7 Mar. 1899.

Glen Levi Vaughan born 16 Feb. 1901.

Edwin Burwell Vaughan born 12 Dec. 1907; died 4 July 1908.

Elijah Burwell Vaughan was killed on the railroad in the early morning of 2 May. 1907.

1. James Herbert Vaughan, enlisted in the U. S. Army on 27 Aug. 1918. He was Corp. in Co. B, 433rd Motor Supply Train. His file number was 4376747. He was discharged at Camp Sherman, Ohio on 9 July 1919.

He married Cathleen May on 28 Nov. 1921, who was born 1 Oct. 1902. They have three children;

James Burwell Vaughan, born 2 Nov. 1922. Served in World War II, as Corp., 89th Training Carrier Sqdn. Army Sig. Corps and Air Force. His number was 13 135 502. He enlisted 19 Oct. 1942 as a student. Started active duty 21 May 1943. Was discharged 28 Mar. 1946. Is now in Japan with the Govt. Civilian Forces on duty with the AAF at Tachikawa AAB. He is married and has a son born 1 Sept. 1952.

George Hickman Vaughan, born 16 July 1925. He enlisted in the Navy on 29 Oct. 1942 and was discharged in Jan. 1946. He reenlisted in the Navy in 1948. Was married to Mary Jane***** divorced in Jan. 1951. Was married to Maxine Elizabeth McKibbin of Memphis, Tenn. on 23 June 1951. They have one daughter, Laura Jean Vaughan born 20 Feb. 1952.

Herbert Jackson Vaughan, born 20 Aug. 1930. Is now a senior (1952-53) at West Virginia University.

2. George Beard Vaughan, born 7 Mar. 1899. Enlisted in Co. B, 60th Coast Art., U. S. Army 1917. Was discharged in Feb. 1919. Married Grace Hunt of Akron, Ohio on 19 Nov. 1925. They have one daughter, Virginia Marie Vaughan, born 31 Dec. 1927. On 1948, married James Smith of Akron, Ohio. They have one daughter born 6 Feb. 1952, Susan Rae.

3. Glen Levi Vaughan, born 16 Feb. 1901. Enlisted in the Navy 30 Aug. 1923. Is now a Lieut. on duty at the Naval Academy and will retire on 30 Aug. 1953 with 30 years service. He was married on 4 June 1931 to Elsie Geneva Paget at Annapolis, Md.

4. Edwin Burwell Vaughan, born 12 Dec. 1907; died 4 July 1908.

Fatima Susan Waugh's second marriage was on 11 Nov. 1913 to Clyde Ernest Denison, who was born 4 Dec. 1884 and died 25 June 1947.

Obit.-Pocahontas Times 13 Nov. 1952---James Herbert (Slatz) Vaughan, aged 54, died at his home in Marlinton, Monday, 10 Nov., after a prolonged illness. He is survived by his wife, Cathleen May Vaughan; three sons, James B., Tokyo, Japan, George H. of the U. S. Navy and H. Jackson, a student at West Virginia University; His mother Mrs. C. E. Denison, of Marlinton; two brothers, George B., of Akron, Ohio and Glen L. of Annapolis, Md.

Mr. Vaughan had been associated with the S. B. Wallace Co., for the past 28 years as a salesman. He was a world war I veteran and a charter member of the American Legion Post 50, and a member of the Marlinton Lodge No. 127, A. F. & A. M. The funeral service will be held from the home on Lower Third Avenue on Thursday afternoon. His body will be laid to rest in the family plot in Mt. View Cemetery. NOTE: Herbert's age was 55 years 10 months 1 day. He was born 9 Jan. 1897./glv)

THE CHILDREN OF LEVI WAUGH CONTINUED*

Annie Hamilton Waugh was born 16 June 1876. Died 21 Nov. 1922 from injuries received in an automobile accident. She was married to G. Preston Baxter and had one son, Floyd who was married on 28 Mar. 1917 to Lena Hannah. Floyd was killed in a hunting accident 18 Oct. 1938. Floyd and Lena's first son died. Their second Ernest Lee Baxter was born 23 Feb. 1921. Ernest Lee married Miss Lorraine Adkinson on 11 Oct. 1947. They have one daughter: Judith Lee Baxter, born on 8 Nov. 1948.

Martha U. Waugh, was born 25 Nov. 1882. She married to William P. Clower on 22 May 1907. William P. Clower was born in Floyd County, Virginia on 4 Sept. 1881, the son of Willis Ferdinand Clower. The Clower's are of Scotch-Irish descent. The children of Martha and William Clower are:

1. Nellie Elizabeth Clower, born 10 Apr. 1908. Married to E. L. Gray on 16 Aug. 1933. They have three children: Mary Lowell Gray, born 18 June 1934. Charles David Gray born 6 Feb. 1936; and Ruth Ellen Gray, born 16 Nov. 1937.
2. Norman Levi Clower, born 23 Apr. 1910, died 27 Dec. 1910.
3. Helen Lee Clower, born 16 July 1913, married Prince A. Crotty on 28 Jan. 1933. They have two children, Albert Leo (Mickey) Crotty born 28 Oct. 1934 and Jerry Lee Crotty.
4. William Edward Clower, born 20 May 1916, married Miss Uerla Pitsenbarger on 8 Apr. 1939. James Edward Clower born 31 Oct. 1941 and he died 9 Oct. 1945, was their first child. Terry Michael Clower, their second son was born 16 Nov. 1946. Their third son, Philip Randolph Clower was born 23 Oct. 1948.
5. Edwin Keith Clower-- stillborn 30 Nov. 1918.
6. Elma Ruth Clower, was born 1 Nov. 1921, married Thomas H. Price, Jr. on 5 Aug. 1945. They have two children: Mary Ellen Price born 24 May 1947 and Elizabeth Ann Price born 7 Oct. 1950.
7. Charles Eugene (Bud) Clower born 14 June 1929.

The Family of Beverly Waugh son of Rev. John Waugh

Births:

Beverly Waugh was born 19 Feb. 1840.
 Ellenora Gabbert Waugh, his wife, no date (First wife).
 Harriet Cunningham Waugh, Beverly Waugh's 2nd wife was born 11 June 1842.
 Ellenora Florence Waugh was born 10 Apr. 1863.
 John S. Waugh was born 31 Dec. 1869.
 Willie Waugh was born 24 Apr. 1872.
 Charlie Waugh was born 28 May 1874.
 Orestus Waugh was born 3 Jan. 1876.
 Arizona B. Waugh was born 22 Feb. 1883.

DEATHS:

Ellenora Gabbert Waugh died Apr. 1864.
 Willie Waugh died 9 Apr. 1878.
 Ellenora Florence Waugh died 10 Dec. 1881.
 Harriet Cunningham Waugh died 19 Nov. 1886.
 John S. Waugh died 11 May 1905.
 Nellie Beverage Waugh died 16 June 1906.
 Beverly Waugh died 27 Feb. 1920.
 George Summers Scott died 12 May 1938.

The Family of Beverly Waugh son of Rev. John Waugh (continued).

Lenna Scott Waugh died 21 May 1941.
Guilford Scott died 10 Sept. 1946.
Arlena Friel Waugh died 3 Aug. 1938.
Icie L. Landis Waugh died 22 June 1946.

Beverly Waugh, the fifth child, and third son of Rev. John Waugh, was born 19 Feb. 1840, on the Old Waugh homestead at Indian Draft, near Edray, West Virginia. He was a farmer and highly respected in the neighborhood. During the war between the states he cast his lot with the Union and served during the war as Lieutenant of Company I, 3rd West Virginia Cavalry, U. S. Army.

Beverly Waugh's first wife was Ellenora Gabbert, whom he married on 28 June 1862. To this marriage was born one daughter, Ellenora Florence Waugh, who died 10 Dec. 1881. (Some records show the date as 1882). His wife, Ellenora Gabbert departed this life Apr. 1864.

Beverly Waugh's second marriage was to Harriet Cunningham, whom he married on 27 May 1869. To this union were born five children as follows:

John S. Waugh	born 31 Dec. 1869.
Willey Waugh	born 24 Apr. 1872.
Charley Waugh	born 28 May 1874.
Crestus Waugh	born 3 Jan. 1876.
Arizona Waugh	born 22 Feb. 1883.

John S. Waugh married Icie L. Landis on 17 Oct. 1894 and to this marriage was born one son, Floren B. Waugh.

Charley Waugh was married to Lena S. Friel on 10 Jan. 1900 and they were the parents of one daughter Beama Waugh.

Crestus Waugh married Nelie S. Beverage on 19 Nov. 1902 and to this union was born one daughter Woodie U. Waugh.

Arizona B. Waugh and George Summers Scott were united in matrimony 29 June 1904, and to this union were born two children: Guilford Scott and Hazel U. Scott.

Crestus Waugh and Lenna Spenes Scott were united in matrimony on 28 July 1928. (This was the second marriage for Crestus, Nelie S Beverage Waugh, his first wife died on 16 June 1906).

Willey (max or Willie) Waugh died on 9 Apr. 1873, one year old.

RUCKMAN

David Ruckman is the progenitor of the Ruckman relationship in Highland and Pocahontas Counties. He traced his ancestry to one Samuel Ruckman, a native of England, and born in 1645. The Ruckmans had lived a while in northeast Wales, bordering England. They came to Long Island, New York in 1682. Thomas Ruckman, son of Samuel Ruckman, the Welsh emigrant, was born on Long Island in 1688, his son James Ruckman, was born in New Jersey in 1716. David Ruckman, son of James Ruckman, was born in New Jersey in 1747. David came to what is now Highland County, Virginia and settled in lower Back Creek Valley about 1787. His wife, Susannah Little, was also from New Jersey, and between them they built a home in the Virginia forest.

THE CHILDREN OF LEVI WAUGH AND AMANDA POAGE.

Harlow Waugh, born 23 Oct. 1873, died 18 Jan. 1948. He was married 18 Jan. 1905 to Gertrude Gwin who was born on 30 Aug. 1886. They have five children as follows:

Hyldred Lucille Waugh born 17 Sept. 1906. She was married 27 Dec. 1926 to Bruce Crickard. No children.

Alice Rowan Waugh born 27 Mar. 1911.

Harry Harlow Waugh born 28 Oct. 1908, died 23 July 1910.

Francis Waugh born 13 Jan. 1918, died 11 Feb. 1936.

Meade Lenier Waugh born 19 Jun. 1913. Married 27 Dec. 19-- to Margaret Mina Seabold, they have two children, Robert Harlow born 18 Mar. 1943, and Caroline Rowan born 15 Jan. 1936.

Fatima Susan Waugh born 19 Dec. 1874. Married to Elijah Burwell Vaughan 22 Apr. 1896. They had four sons,

James Herbert Vaughan born 9 Jan. 1897, married Cathleen May 28 Nov. 1921, who was born 1 Oct. 1902. They have three children: James Burwell Vaughan born 2 Nov. 1922; George Hickman Vaughan born 16 July 1925; Herbert Jackson Vaughan born 20 Aug. 1930.

George Beard Vaughan born 7 Mar. 1899. Married to Grace Hunt of Akron, Ohio on 19 Nov. 1925. Have one daughter Virginia.

Glen Levi Vaughan born 16 Feb. 1901. Married on 4 Jun. 1931 to Elsie Geneva Paget who was born 23 Dec. 1908. No children.

Edwin Burwell Vaughan born 12 Dec. 1907, died 4 July 1908 of pneumonia.

Elijah Burwell Vaughan was killed on the railroad in the early morning of 2 May 1907.

Fatima Susan's second marriage was to Clyde Ernest Denison on 13 Nov. 1913. They had no children. C. E. Denison was born 4 Dec. 1884 and died 25 Jun 1947.

Annie E. Waugh born 16 Jun. 1876. Died 21 Nov. 1922 from injuries received in an automobile accident. She was married to G. Preston Baxter. They had one son Floyd who was married to Lena Hannah. Floyd was killed in a hunting accident Oct. 1938. Their first child died. Their second son Ernest Lee Baxter was married.

Lula A. Waugh born 4 Apr. 1878. She was married to A. Dennis Williams Jan. 1901. Their children are Veta Lee Williams who was married to Jack Smith who died. They have a daughter, Vause Poage Smith. John Alexander and Mary Elizabeth ~~Smith~~ Williams were twins. Mary Elizabeth died young. John Alexander married Mary Agnes Marsh of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. They have three children; John Alexander Williams, Jr., William Lee and Michael.

CHILDREN OF LEVI WAUGH AND AMANDA POAGE CONTINUED

George H. Waugh, born 9 Oct. 1830. Lives at Edray, West Virginia.

THE CHILDREN OF LEVI WAUGH AND ELLA J. RUCKMAN.

Martha U. Waugh born 25 Nov. 1882, married to William P. Clower. Their children are: Nellie, now Mrs. H. L. Gray; Helen, now Mrs. Prince Crotty; William E. Clower, married Miss Uerla Fitzwater; Elma Clower married Thomas Price; and "Bud" Clower all of Rainelle, W. Va.

Sallie C. Waugh born 12 Sept. 1886, died 4 Apr. 1911. She was the first wife of Clyde Ernest Denison. They had one daughter, Anna Bell Denison, born 5 Aug. 1909. Anna was married to Daniel H. Fisher on 16 Feb. 1935. They have one daughter Elizabeth Denison Fisher born 2 Feb. 1940.

Grover S. Waugh born 22 Jun. 1888, married Miss Hattie Chapman. They live in Akron, Ohio and have two children, both being married, Royce having two sons, and Carl, just married in 1950.

McGuire

The two sons of James Waugh I married McGuires, Rebecca and Ann. Where did they come from? In Price's History of Pocahontas County there is mention of only one person of this name (Page 363, Elizabeth Brown married a Mr. McGuire, and lived in Nicholas). I believe the following to be near the truth:

In Captain John Gibson's troops of the western department of Pennsylvania, who saw service during the campaign of the Great Kanawha, which gathered at the Levels of Greenbrier, were two McGuire's, James and Andrew. Perhaps one of these, or both, were impressed by the green river and hills and striking up a friendship with James Waugh or some other member of the expedition, decided to settle up the Greenbrier and did so, after the war. Their children may have been our Ann and Rebecca. However, they may have moved to Augusta County at the close of the War of Independence.

We do have a record of the following McGuire's who served in the Revolutionary War; from Virginia and entitled to land grants were: Andrew McGuire, Private; Dennis McGuire, Private; Conner McGuire, Private; Matthew McGuire, Private; William McGuire, Lieutenant. From Pennsylvania also receiving land grants from the new United States Government were: Patrick McGuire, Private; Mathew McGuire, Lieutenant; Merry McGuire, Lieutenant from South Carolina; Andrew McGuire, Private; Thomas and Daniel McGuire, Privates (brothers); James McGuire, Private; Bartholomew McGuire, Private; William McGuire, Private; It is safe to assume that from one of these McGuire's came the two who became the daughters-in law of James I and therefore the entire Waugh clan as we know it from then on down to the present time.

JAMES WAUGH * SOLDIER.

James Waugh the first, who served in the Continental Army, from 1777 to 1780, was wounded during the battle of Brandywine, Delaware. This wound which was in his upper leg did not affect his serving out his enlistment in the Army.

The Battle of Brandywine, Delaware, took place on 11 September 1777. The two opposing Generals were: Lord Cornwallis on the British side, commanding British and German troops, and the American Commander-in-Chief, General George Washington.

The French General Lafayette received his first wound during this battle while fighting for America.

Lord Cornwallis was the victor in this engagement, with the following losses:

American,	300 killed
	600 wounded
	400 prisoners.
British	100 killed
	400 wounded.

Aquila Edbert Waugh, son of John E. and Mary J. Hill Waugh.

Aquila Edbert Waugh, born 3 Mar. 1885, married to Ora Angela McCoy on May 2, 1906. To this union were born fifteen children:

Earl McDonald Waugh	born 28 Feb. 1907.
Ralph Edwin Waugh	born 11 Aug. 1908.
Rometa Allen Waugh	born 30 June 1910.
James Robert Waugh	born 14 July 1912.
Maecel (Lewis or Louis) Waugh	born 8 Aug. 1914-9 Oct. 1914.
Frank Givens Waugh	born 6 Sept 1915.
Wallace Edbert Waugh	born 28 Nov. 1916.
William Robert Waugh	born 19 Dec. 1918-30 Aug. 1919.
Hubert Cecil Waugh	born 12 Nov. 1920.
Curtis Kent Waugh	born 20 May 1922.
Harry Lee Waugh	born 10 Nov. 1924.
Edgar Laurence Waugh	born 13 Oct. 1925.
Edward Waugh	born 13 Oct. 1925-16 Oct. 1925.
Katie Elizabeth Waugh	born 19 Dec. 1930.
Nellie May Waugh	born 8 May 1931.

Ora Angela McCoy Waugh died in the early 1930's after bearing the above fifteen children.

On 13 June 1938 Aquila Edbert Waugh took a second wife, Pricilla Jane Bryant, who had five children by a former marriage. Pricilla and Aquila Waugh have one son, Paul Nelson Waugh born on 11 Oct. 1959.

MARCUS WAUGH, FAMILY SON OF JAMES
WAUGH

James Waugh 2nd., and Rebecca McGuire, his wife were the parents of twelve children. The names of but ten being known.

Rawhel	Morgan
Elizabeth	Allen
Nanoy	Isabella
James 3rd.	Lorenzo
Jacob	Marcus

Marcus Waugh, the youngest son was married to Susan Johnson and were the parents of eight children as follows:

Borned in Richmond County, Ga. ^{5 times} ¹⁴ Buck, was married and had about eight children. ^{1st Fannie Wiley} ^{2nd white} ^{3rd Emma J. Duncan}

Henry, married Savannah Beverage, had ten children.

Jake, married Indiana Beverage, two children, Stella and Jesse.

John, was married and had three children.

Mary Jane, married Rev. Hugh Sharp.

Rhoda, married Rudolph Waugh.

Martha, married a Lightner.

Lemuel Moffett Waugh first married a Friel and had three children Lonnie, Warden and Eva.

Lemuel's second marriage was to Irene Buzzard, no children.

Lemuel Moffett Waugh's third marriage was to Maggie R. Hinkle, and both he and his wife are still living. He being 92 and Maggie in her late 70's. 1950) They were the parents of eleven children as follows:

Remick Waugh married Artie Clark, and had one son, Arch. His second marriage we do not have any data on.

William McKinley Waugh, married Maud Redner. They are the parents of two children. Oren and Aileen. Oren having children, Norval and Marvena Ann. Aileen has three children, Carolyn, Steven and Bobby Jane.

Christine married Dan Phillips, one daughter: Betty.

Mintie, married a Vance, have one daughter, Wametta.

Thelma married Dennie Sharp, had a son and daughter.

Benjamin married Dee Dunbrook, two sons, Elbridge and Lewis.

Mary Jane, married Bill ^{Det. Waugh} ~~Dorrough~~, had ⁷ ~~8~~ or ¹² ~~10~~ children.

Elzie, married, one child, lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Lela, married a Sowers, one daughter, Ruby.

Lemuel and Maggie Waugh also have two children dead.

POAGE FAMILY RECORD.

George Poage was married to Margaret Rankin on 9 Apr. 1800; and to Elizabeth Beard 23 May 1815.

Mary E. Poage was married to Boon Tallman 23 Dec. 1823.

Ann Poage was married to Ralph Wanless 14 Jan. 1827.

Thomas R. Poage was married to Nancy Wolfenbarger 16 Oct. 1828.

Elizabeth B. Poage was married to William P. Hill 1840.

Margaret D. Poage was married to George Burner 29 Dec. 1841.

G. N. Poage was married to Comelia Hindman 6 Oct. 1847.

Samuel D. B. Poage was married to Susan P. Allen 25 Dec. 1849.

George Poage was born 12 Sept. 1781; Margaret Poage his wife was born 25 Feb. 1782.

Anna Poage was born 25 July 1801.

Polly C. Poage was born 31 Mar. 1803.

Thomas R. Poage was born 16 Nov. 1804.

William Poage was born 12 Oct. 1807.

Margaret D. Poage was born 9 Oct. 1809.

James R. Poage was born 18 Oct. 1812.

Elizabeth B. Poage was born 26 May 1817.

George W. Poage was born 14 Apr. 1819.

Samuel D. B. Poage was born 9 June 1822.

Josiah John Poage was born 18 Mar. 1831.

Margaret Poage died 7 Apr. 1814, aged 33 years.

William Poage died 25 Jan. 1835.

Mary E. Tallman died 16 May 1835.

Anna Wanless died 18 Dec. 1845.

Nancy Poage died 16 Mar. 1847.

George Poage died 12 Dec. 1854 aged 73 years.

Amanda Frances Poage, daughter of James Rankin Poage was born 8 Mar. 1850; married Levi Waugh on 24 Dec. 1867; died 26 July 1882.

The largest river in the eastern part of the United States is the Ohio, the second largest tributary of the Mississippi. The uttermost fountain of this river is in Pocahontas County, near the foot of Mace Knob, one of the very highest peaks in the central Appalachian Range. The country was discovered by degrees, and the pioneers were puzzled by the careless manner in which a set of mountains were thrown around. They had gotten used to orderly mountains that lay in parallel rows from the north east to the south west, ridged up like a potato patch. But when they crossed the Allegheny they found all sorts of spurs, dips and angles, and the mountains where there was any direction predominating seemed to lie from the south east or northwest, or at right angles with the tame mountains on the white man's side. This condition was peculiar to West Virginia, and the geologists tell us that the reason was that long before the continent of America reared itself above the troubled waters, that a little island, West Virginia, endured the storms of winter and the heat of summer for some few million of years. A scientist will concede a million of years ~~as~~ more willingly than a school marm will concede five minutes for recess. So West Virginia got eroded and made mountains that way, and got all its nice, coal, ~~and~~ oil, and gas ready for the spenders.

These strange mountains were bigger than the others. And the long years of erosion had made the land rich, and the forests overawed the pioneer, and he went but a little way fearfully, and settled because the land was rich. But they did get the rivers mixed up. So they called the big river the Ohio to the forks at Pittsburgh, and then they named it the Monongahela, to another fork, and then called it the Tygarts Valley River to its uttermost fountain, and there it abutted on another river so close that a single step takes you from one to the other, and that is the Cheat River that joins with the Monongahela at Point Marion, and being the most eastern branch of the westward flowing river and fully as long, or rather reaching farther than the Tygarts Valley, it might be considered the uttermost fountain for it goes the Tygarts River a few steps, or at least one step, or one span, farther from the Mississippi.

Cheat river loses its identity in a way after it gets ~~to~~ in the tangle of mountains and divides up into so called forks, but the Shavers Fork is so much longer and greater that it overcomes the others by many miles.

~~Shavers~~ Shavers Fork is one of the show streams of the state and it more spruces on it and all that the word implies than any other West Virginia stream. It was also the stream that drains the top of the world being set high above its sister the Greenbrier on one side and Tygarts Valley River on the other. The Staunton & Parkersburg Turnpike crosses all three rivers in twenty miles. At Durbin the Greenbrier is crossed at 3000 feet; ~~Shavers~~ Shavers Fork is crossed at 3600 feet; and Tygarts Valley river is crossed at 2200 feet.

The other day I got to figuring out way that Shavers Fork got its name. Also Shavers Mountain. And Shavers Run. I knew in a general way that the Shaver that they were named for was the ancestor of my friend, National Chairman C. L. Shaver, of Fairmont, whose maxim is ~~silence~~ silence. But I was not able to go back into the dim and distant past and visualize the life and fate of the Shaver whose name will

to Clarksburg to prove their settlement claims and were returning. When they reached the Tygarts Valley river, perhaps near Philippi, they ran into a great body of Indians, and a battle ensued. John Manear, Daniel Gensron, and a man by the name of Cooper, were killed and the others escaped back to Clarksburg, and ##### brought word of the early appearance of the Indians.

It afterwards appeared that the Indian army moved towards Parsons, Tucker County, and were discovered by James Brown and Stephen Radoliff. It is reasonable conjecture that these men were scouts on the old War Road, now called the Seneca Trail. Withers says that this caused the Indians to go over Leading Creek into the Tygarts Valley where they destroyed the whole settlement. What is more reasonable to suppose is that they struck the War Path and moved south to the ##### settlement.

Leading Creek comes into Tygarts Valley River about one mile below Elkins. Reaching this settlement it appears that the Indians divided into # and crept one by one to the cabins of the settlers. It looks like they separated one evening, and gave twenty-four hours for the warriors to appear at the appointed places and struck about dusk the next evening.

Peter Shaver lived at the mouth of Shavers Run. He had but recently returned from the war. His family consisted of three sons and his wife, and an old man, probably his wife's father. They had spent the day visiting and towards night went home. Peter Shaver took a near way. His wife and the old man rode the same horse. When near home the body of Peter Shaver was seen lying across the path. His wife put her hand to her face to hide the sight and exclaimed that her husband had been killed. The old man tried to quiet her by saying that it was log across the path, but it was soon seen that he had been killed and scalped a few minutes before. The rest of the family escaped to a neighbor and from there fled the country.

Within a few months Mrs Shaver gave birth to a child, a son, and on his face was a large red birth-mark like the mark of a hand. It was always attributed to the presence of his mother at the tragic finding of her husband dead and scalped. This son was Francis Shaver, prominent in the country life of his times, the great grandfather of Clem Shaver.

The details of the killing in Tygarts Valley are lost. But never since the plague demanded of Egypt that between dusk and dawn, one life would be required of every household, has there been anything quite like it. There was a fort at Beverly, Fort Westfall, but there were people killed that dreadful night within gunshot of its walls. Notably a Mrs Baker who refused to go to the fort on account of cooking a corn pone and other things in the cabin needing attention.

The Indian army assembled on the second night and struck out north-west to their towns in Ohio. They had made their kill. They had to get back across the Ohio river. Two men, Jonathan Buffington and Benjamin Hornbeck, who had escaped carried the # news to Friend's Fort and Wilson's Fort. Col. Wilson raised an army immediately and went to Tygart's Valley and found it without a living settler. When we remember that three years after, Randolph County had enough inhabitants to form a county, and that the most populous part of the county was driven out in a single night, we can get a glimpse of the extent of the raid upon it by the Indians.

last as long as these waters run or these hills endure.

But given a start, I was able to identify the pioneer and see in my mind's eye his tragic life in these mountains.

Shavers Mountain is a continuation of Back Allegheny Mountain to the north. North of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, it is Shavers Mountain. It is the mountain to the west in sight from the train windows between Durbin and Glady. At Glady it is the mountain that the tunnel runs through. And it is one of the biggest, most upstanding of all the mountains.

Shavers Mountain walls in Shavers Fork of Cheat on the east side, looking across at Cheat Mountain on the other side of that stream.

Shavers Run is a sizable stream starting in Cheat Mountain and flowing west to Tygarts Valley River coming into the river at Valley Bend. The tourist will be able to identify this run by noting that it comes in north of the large town of Mill Creek, just opposite to where a road turns to the left to the Rich Mountain side. It was on this run that Peter Shaver settled about the year 1772, and built a homestead, and where he was killed by the Indians in April, 1781. He had been an Indian ranger for years during the Revolutionary War, and was killed in front of his house in the last year of the war, and in the very last raid of Indians that far east.

Withers, the authority, leaves out more names of victims than he records. This is explained by the fact that Withers wrote that work from the great mass of material accumulated by William Mackay and William Powere, two Indian fighters, who set down dates and names and occurrences. Withers as a college graduate and lawyer of Clarksburg undertook the contract of making a book from this material for Joseph Israel, printer, and it is said that failure to pay him, caused Withers to bring the work to as hasty a conclusion as might be compatible with producing a book that had some appearance of being finished.

Withers says of the Tygarts Valley massacre of 1781, in effect that the Roneye, Daughtertye, Hornbecks, Buffington and many others were killed. The populous country between Huttonsville and Elkins was ravaged. The houses nearly all burned. And all the inhabitants gone, being either killed, captured, or driven east over the mountains. Being the most eastern of the north-western settlements and being driven east would account for failure to list the names of the killed. The Indian rangers out of Clarksburg could not tell who was killed or who was fleeing for safety. All that they knew was that the rich valley was deserted. There is enough evidence however to lead one to believe that this was the greatest massacre of West Virginia, not excepting Clendenin's and Fort Saybert.

A large body of Indians appeared in the country in April, 1781, earlier than they were expected. The winter months were considered safe from them and the pioneers lived in their clearings, thinking to go into the stockades a few weeks later.

There were important settlements in the Cheat River country in Tucker County. Like all the other pioneers on the Western Waters they had improved valuable land without title papers, and the Virginia legislature had passed a law providing for validating all claims to land made good by actual settlement prior to January 1, 1778. A strong party of farmers had gone

Wilson's company knowing that the Indians had prisoners, followed them ~~####~~ for two days. It would appear that the Indians tried to pass out through the woods lying between Clarksburg and Jane Lew, the latter place then known as West's Fort on West Fork river. Wilson not coming up with them at the end of the second day a council of war was held, and it was suggested to the ~~##~~ company that with the Indians out in such numbers, that their own homes were not protected and that the men ~~###~~ would better go home and man the forte. This was decided upon by a majority of the company.

On that same night, a spies reported to Nutter's Fort, that the Indians were camped at the mouth of Indian Creek on West Fork. When the men who were fired upon at Valley River reported the Indians ~~####~~ to the Clarkeburg forts, and spies were immediately sent out and it was the result of their work that located them at the Mouth of Indian Creek. Col. Lowther, in command of Nutter's Fort took a company of men and came to the place in the nighttime and hid in a ravine until morning. At the break of day, Mrs Alexander Roney, a prisoner, rose and replenished the ~~#####~~ camp fire, and just at that moment the white men fired on the sleeping camp, killing seven Indians and one prisoner, young Roney, a son of ~~###~~ Alexander Roney, who had been killed two nights before.

As I read it, the party of Indians found must have been but a part of the Indian army. The attacking party numbered seventeen men from Nutter's Fort and the booty secured and sold netted about seventy dollars each.

Captain Bull a noted Indian chief was killed at that time. He was the chief whose family was massacred by the whites on the waters of Little Kanawha ~~#####~~ near where the present ~~####~~ village of Bulltown stands in Braxton County. Jesse Hughes, the great Indian fighter was present. He found Captain Bull still alive, and recognized him. Hughes seized Captain Bull and dragged him through the camp fire and killed him. He then skinned the dead chief for material to restore his moccasins and when he got back to the fort threw the moccasins into his mother's lap, ~~###~~ for her to see the way in which they were mended.

The Glen Shaver line of descent on the Shaver side is as follows:

Paul Shaver settled in Augusta County sometime before the formation of that county and died on South Branch of the Potomac, in 1772, owning a tract of land at the mouth of what was then called Paul Shaver's Run. He had four sons: George, John, Peter, and Paul.

Peter Shaver married Sarah Riffe. He served as an Indian ranger and spy in the Revolution. Was killed in April, 1781, on the occasion of the Tygart's Valley massacre, invasion of Shawness and Delaware's. Sons: John, James, Jacob, and Francois. Francie Shaver married Phebe Hall. Eleven children: Susanna, Sarah, John, James, Jacob, Ezekiah, Francois Riffe, George W., Mary Eleanor, and Edward.

James Shaver married Elizabeth Campbell. Eight children, one of whom was John Riffe Shaver. ~~Sarah Campbell~~ John Riffe Shaver married ~~Elizabeth Campbell~~, eight children, the eldest being Hon. C. L. Shaver, of Fairmont.

The story of the Shaver family is well knit into the history of the nation and state. Steadfast and true are the qualities of such families who have kept the homefires burning and who

have built up in a few generations the greatest nation that the world has ever seen. As soon as the pioneer breed had time to breathe, efforts were made to record the heroic life and times of the conquerors of the wilderness. Much was lost by neglect, and though the day is somewhat late, yet we are in a better position to honor their memories by recounting their exploits, than any generation that will come after us.

The immigrant, Paul Shaver, had a son Paul Shaver, born on the South Branch of the Potomac in the year 1759. This has been denied, and other branches of the Shaver family have tried to claim him, but there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that he is the Paul Shaver of Paul Shaver's Run, Pendleton County. He made his declaration for a pension in the year 1832 in Lewis County. He was in the army that marched on Vincennes, in 1779, ~~###~~ under Col. G. R. Clark. For a full and sympathetic account of this great campaign, see Winston Churchill's, The Crossing.

Paul Shaver first served in 1776, at the age of seventeen under ~~##~~ Jacob Warrick. That whole season he watched the war road in Randolph County. During that year he detected Indians on three different occasions.

In the year 1777, he served as a ranger under Captain Stuart, of Greenbrier County, first at West's Fort, at Jane Lew, then at Westfall's Fort, at Beverly, and then at ~~####~~ Warrick's Fort, at Green Bank. He was discharged ~~#~~ in November.

In the spring of 1778, he migrated to Kentucky where ~~#####~~ Louisville now stands. Was drafted in July of that year to go on a tour of three months into Illinois County under Captain Kincaid, under G. R. Clark. Did not succeed in bringing the Indians to a fight.

In the winter of 1778 or spring of 1779, Col. Clark again conceived the notion of marching into the Illinois county as it was then called, and Paul Shaver volunteered for six months. He was at the taking of Kaskaskias and was left there with his old commander Captain Andrew Kincaid. He volunteered and in all spent eighteen months on this campaign, and returned with a bad wound in his leg received at Andersonstown, which had not yet healed, though more than fifty years after.

There is another record of this same Paul Shaver serving as a ranger and spy in the year 1770, the year of first settlement in Tygarts Valley. I think this must have been 1772. It has been questioned on account of the youth of Paul Shaver. But whether he was 11 years old, or 13 years old, I do not consider that young for that kind of service in pioneer times. Ask the first boy scout that you meet.

This is about all the space I have to knit together the widely scattered strands of the story of Shavers Fork. There is a tremendous possibilities in the story. But I want to mention one other thing, to put the historians on the trail:

The fact that the Indians destroyed the Tygarts Valley settlements as early in the year as April, and that they had come from the upper Ohio country, caused suspicion to be directed against the ~~#####~~ Moravian Indians. These were the Indians who had embraced Christianity and who trying to live at peace with both whites and reds received nothing but hostility from both, and commencing with the Tygarts Valley massacre events led up by successive stages to a raid on them, and an execution of every one of these Indians as the result of a hasty military trial, in the spring of 1782.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The circumstances of the killing of Peter Shaver by the Shawnee Indians are about as follows: Viz, . Just after his service in the militia expired he was at home and his wife himself, his father and old man, went a short distance away on an errand or to do some work. In the evening the old man Paul and the young wife of Peter started back to the cabin both riding one horse as was the custom. Peter, himself afoot took a shortcut to the cabin and arrived first by a few minutes. When Paul and Peter's wife came riding up she noticed something lying in the path near the front door and putting her hand to her face exclaimed Peter is killed and the old man tried to quiet her by saying it is a log rolled into the path but when they came a little closer the truth was seen. Peter had been scalped but few minutes before and upon ascertaining this they fled on horseback to some distant neighbors. I am not so sure but think one child was also killed and three not found were saved and three or four months after FRANCIS who was my ancestor, was born with the mark of his mother's hand on his face, as the story goes—a large birth mark. This of course attributed then as very frequently now to the fright she got at the sight of her husband lying dead in the path. She and his father Paul of course barely escaped as Peter had taken the nearer route only few minutes ahead of them. All this occurred at the mouth of Shaver Run, a little below that comes down out of ~~SHAWNEE~~ Shaver Mountain near Beverly or Huttonsville but across the river, Valley River or.

It will be noticed that George, the eldest son of ~~Francis~~ Paul, as heir apparent joined in deed with his mother conveying land in this section and that the other brothers did not join as they did not at that time inherit along with the eldest son.

Clem Shaver s Branch of Shaver Family

Tracing backward it runs Clem Shaver son of JohnmRiffle
Shaver son of James Shaver son of Francis Shaver son of
Peter Shaver son of Paul Shaver who originally settled
in Augusta County in about 1725.

Paul Shaver b. ? settled about 1725 on head of So.
Branch then to Cheat. Act of Virginia Assmebl
granted him 7 pounds and 8 shillings for serv
ces in Virginia Militia during French and Indi
an War.

He had four sons, GEORGE, heir apparent wh
joined as such with his mother in conveying
lands on cheat, JOHN ~~the name of his father~~
~~was named~~ PETER (my ancestor) and PAUL. There
may have been others but we have no record.

Peter Shaver, ~~born about 1750~~ married Sarah Riffle,
(from whom my father takes his middle name).
He was said to have served as Indian Scout as
did some of his brothers during the Revolutio
and was himself killed by and band of Shawnee
Indians right at the close of the Revolution.

He had four sons, JOHN who married Polly Nes-
tor (and for whom my father was named) JAMES (fo
whom my grandfather was named) JACOB (who marri
Rachel Davis and moved to Kanawha and there by
error spelled his name with an f) and FRANCIS
my ancestor.

Francis Shaver, b about 1781 or 1782 and married
Phoebe Hall 1810 or 1811. To them wareborn
beginning iwht the first in Sept 1811 eleven
children, Susanna, Sarah, John, James, Jacob, Beze-
kiah, Francis Riffle, George W., Mary Eleanor and
Edward. Of these JAMES was my grandfather.

James Shaver b 1818 and married Elizabeth Campbell and t
them were ~~born~~ 8 children and one being JOHN
RIFFLE SHAVER, my father.

JOHN RIFFLE SHAVER b 1841 and married Sarah Cunningham
in 1866 and to them were ~~born~~ also 8 children
and the eldest being CLEM SHAVER.

John Riffle Shaver served in the 20th Virginia
Cavalry, Confederate army under General Early.

P S. This shows we are indigenoues to the soil and
that it has been Shaver, as now in almost the same spot
for just two hundred y ars.

SHAVER FAMILY.

The following notes on the Shaver Family of Pendleton County may not be correct in all details.

PAUL SHAVER:

In a list of delinquents for 1755, the name of Paul Shaver occurs. To the name was added "no estate," probably because of his youth and absence on military duty. Chalkley's Abstracts of Records of Augusta County, Vol. 2, P. 416.

On August 22, 1760, his name was added to tithables, Vol. 1. P. 87.

Paul Shaver was among those paid by Act of the Assembly at Williamsburg, September 14, 1758, for being in the militia of Augusta County. He drew 7 pounds and 8 shillings. Henning's Statutes. Vol. 7, P. 184.

On November 11, 1758, Paul Shaver was one of the appraisers of the estate of Michael Friesz (Frise). Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 50.

Paul Shaver mentioned in the settlement of Peter Moser's estate by Michael Mallow; allowed May 19, 1761; will made June 28, 1758. Chalkley, V. 3, P. 62.

Paul Shaver mentioned in settlement of estate of Jacob Sivers, August 19, 1761. Chalkley, V. 3, P. 65.

On March 21, 1765, he was named as one of three to view a road on North Mill Creek from the Upper Tract to the county line below Jacob Peterson. Chalkley, Vol. 1. P. 119.

Entry in deed book date of August 25, 1769, says Col. Abraham Smith's plantation at South Branch was near Paul Shaver's. Chalkley Vol. 3, P. 113.

On June 20, 1770, deed of Abraham Smith to James Fowler of Loudon County; 100 pounds; 142 acres on a branch of South Branch of Potomack called Licking Creek, above Paul Shaver's Run. Delivered James Fowler, August 10, 1771. Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 501.

Admin. of Paul Shaver granted to widow Elizabeth, August 18, 1772. Chalkley, Vol. 1. P. 167.

August 18, 1772, Elizabeth Shaver's bond (with Jacob Harper, Peter Veneman) as administratrix of Paul Shaver. Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 124.

Deed recorded August 18, 1772. George (X) Shaver, eldest son and heir apparent of Paul Shaver, deceased, and Elizabeth (X) Shaver, widow of Paul, to Michael Mallow, 200 acres lately the property of Paul on Licking Creek, a branch of South Branch of Potomack, opposite Shelton's land. Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 523.

September 10, 1772. Paul Shaver's estate appraised by Francis Wire, (McGuire) Joseph Crouch, Conrad Good. Chalkley, Vol. 3, P. 128.

Morton's History of Pendleton County, Page 171, states that Shaver (Paul) settled on Mallow's Run in 1761. The same volume gives on page 289 a tentative genealogy of Paul Shaver's descendants. This is incorrect. Compare with the Wanstaff family on page 325 and the data in the case given below.

Wanstaff vs. Warnsturff--Bill, 1818, by Jacob Warnsturff, James Rose and Catherine, his wife, late Warnsturff; William Dunsmore and Molly, his wife, late Warnsturff, only children of Lewis Warnsturff, deceased of Pendleton County, who died, intestate, 1801, leaving widow Mary and above children, infants. Jacob was eight years old. Mary was sister of Philip Fisher and in two years married Christopher Shaver of Greengrifer. Chalkley, Vol. 2, P. 223.

Christopher Shaver, son of Paul, married the widow of Lewis Wanstaff (Warnsturff) not the daughter, Mary. From the case above the names of the children are Jacob, Catherine, (Rose) and Molly (Dunsmore). This does not tally with Morton, Page 325.

Elizabeth Shaver, widow, (of Paul?) was married December 20, 1787, to Andrew Dorsets. Chalkley, Vol. 2, P. 304.

Morton's list of Paul's children does not include George, the eldest. See his deed above. This may be the same George who was Lieutenant in the Augusta County militia. A certificate of September 1st 1791, signed by him and Andrew Lewis Ensign, was recorded. Chalkley, Vol. 1, P. 422.

John Shaver, very probably, the son of Paul, was a private in Col. John Gibson's Detachment who served in the Western Department from January 1, 1780, to December 6, 1781, when Brigadier General William Irvine took the command. Shaver was discharged March 13, 1780. See Saffell, Records of Revolution. P. 281.

The Paul Shaver mentioned in the report of this department by Mr. Lewis is a different man. He was living in Lewis County and received a pension under act of Congress of June 7, 1832. This name is not a misprint for Shaver, and is correct. Mr. Lewis copied the list from the Report of the Secretary of War for 1835, concerning pensions. I find nothing about him in Raymond's History of Harrison County, or Smith's History of Lewis County. There were many families of Shaver or Shafer in the Cheat Valley, especially in Preston and Tucker Counties. This Paul is probably one of them. Morton gives some material on the family in his History of Preston. Bosworth's History of Randolph gives the name of Shaver in a few places.

Here are a few:

Jacob Shaver married Rachel Davis in 1796.

B-61.

John Shaver married Polly Neeter, daughter of

Jacob Neeter, 1813.

B-65

Elizabeth Shaver owned property, 1785. B-85.
 Peter Shavers, George Shavers, B-85
 George Shavers lands on Cheat--Settlement 1776. B-94
 Jacob Shaver, conveyed 130 acres of land on
 King's Run to Wm. Biggs, 1787-92. B-98
 Jacob Shaver to Wm. Biggs 130 acres on Trout Run B-98
 197 acres Elizabeth Shaver to Boston Stalnaker. B-98.

The copy of Strickler I mention has arrived and the family mentioned therein is later one tracing to Henry Shaver who married Susan Strickler, in 1812, and settled near Salem, Virginia.

Then there is another family headed by Phillip and two brothers, said to have come from Austria before the Revolution and settled in New York. Some of these later went to Virginia.

Then still another that unquestionably did come from Holland and settled on Mohawk River, New York State, 1767, and headed by one Bartholomew Shaver and had sons, John, Joseph, Henry, Herman, Frederick and George, and daughter, Catherine. The Mohawk section had great many Shavers of pure Dutch descent that came there early and their descendants scattered over much country, Virginia, included. They always spelled the name Shaver. Most, if not all the others, began with the "f" instead of "v" and the strictly German was Schaeffer. The family or families that crossed the mountains from the Valley seemingly had little or no connection or relationship with those in Western Pennsylvania and those in Preston and Tucker Counties, this State.

There is another family of Shavers in Marion County who claim to trace to some Valley ancestor named Balsor Shaver as nearly as can learn and inclined to believe he is some family at very early period.

There is only resumption that the Paul Shaver who got pension in Lewis County, 1833, under the Virginia Act, as Indian Scout in Revolution is the ~~same Paul~~ same Paul, son of the original settler. But the name, the time, and the fact that we know that more than one son did so serve makes it altogether likely he is the same.

Christopher Shaver who married Mary Warnsturff nee Fisser is son of Paul according to Morton in his History of Pendleton (See two notes herein) but our family history does not credit such a son but there may have been one or even more as Jacob gave this information in his 86th year and said he could not recall much of the history.